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For Alhambra

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER—DECEMBER 1936

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE (NO. 5) (FOREIGN)

CHANGES IN FEDERAL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINES

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 20, 1936.

The Mexican Fruit Fly Quarantine No. 5 (foreign), which has prohibited the entry into the United States of oranges, grapefruit, sweet limes, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums since 1913, will be lifted December 1, 1936, according to an announcement by the United States Department of Agriculture. On that date the entry of these fruits from Mexico automatically falls under the provisions of the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 56 (foreign) which provides that they may enter only when so treated as to eliminate pest risk.

The Department also announced a revision of the regulations under the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 56 to take effect at the same time the Mexican fruit fly quarantine is lifted. These changes clarify provisions on the entry of certain products so treated as to eliminate the risk of introducing injurious pests or of products which may be admitted subject to prescribed safeguards.

The new regulations contain no specific limitations as to ports of entry, leaving them to be prescribed in the permits.

ALL FRUITS FROM MEXICO BROUGHT UNDER QUARANTINE 56 BY REVOCATION OF QUARANTINE 5

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Quarantine No. 56, the fruit and vegetable quarantine, which was promulgated about 10 years after Quarantine No. 5 (foreign), the Mexican fruit-fly quarantine, regulated the entry into the United States of all Mexican fruits except those prohibited by Quarantine No. 5. Since the said fruit and vegetable quarantine contains prohibitive as well as restrictive features, Quarantine No. 5 is unnecessary.

The following revocation of Quarantine No. 5 automatically places the fruits that were named in that quarantine under the provisions of Quarantine No. 56; however, under the latter quarantine these fruits will continue to be prohibited entry except when so treated as to eliminate pest risk.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF LIFTING OF MEXICAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE (FOREIGN)

Under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, I, R. G. Tugwell, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby revoke notice of Quarantine No. 5 (foreign), Mexican fruit fly, promulgated January 15, 1913, and its amendment no. 1, of February 8, 1913; such revocation to become effective December 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of November 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—PLANT QUARANTINE (T. D. 48728)

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE 5 (FOREIGN) MEXICAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE (T. D. 33110), AS AMENDED BY T. D. 33247, LIFTED, PLACING THE FRUITS NAMED IN QUARANTINE 5 UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF QUARANTINE 56 (T. D. 39792)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1936.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of Notice of Quarantine 56, with revised rules and regulations, and notice of lifting of Quarantine 5 (foreign), Mexican fruit-fly quarantine, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective December 1, 1936, are published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite article 559 (b) (1) and 560 (a) of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

CALL MEETINGS ON BULB PEST

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 6, 1936.

Notices of two public conferences on the bulb nematode, which attacks the narcissus and other bulbs, were issued today by the United States Department of Agriculture. The first is to be held in the auditorium of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., December 15, 1936, to consider the desirability of requiring treatment of all bulbs subject to these pests which now may be imported under Quarantine No. 37.

The other is a notice of a public hearing, to be held at the same place and hour the following day, December 16, 1936, to consider the advisability of establishing a domestic-plant quarantine requiring the treatment of narcissus bulbs and other hosts of the bulb nematode before shipment in interstate commerce.

It is not proposed to consider at either of these conferences such vegetable hosts of the bulb nematode as carrots, potatoes, turnips, etc., as these are intended primarily for food purposes and hence do not present the pest risk which accompanies bulbs intended for propagation or forcing.

NOTICE OF CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER THE DESIRABILITY OF REQUIRING THE TREATMENT OF ALL KNOWN HOSTS OF THE BULB NEMATODE ENTERABLE UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 37

NOVEMBER 5, 1936.

A conference is called for December 15, 1936, at 10 a. m., in the auditorium of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of considering the desirability of requiring, as a condition of entry, the treatment of all known hosts of the bulb nematode now admitted under the provisions of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37. This conference will be open to anyone interested in the subject under discussion.

It is known that certain imported bulbs other than narcissus, for example, hyacinths, tulips, muscari, chionodoxa, galanthus, scilla, bulbous iris, colchicum,

amaryllis, tuberous begonia, sprekelia, sternbergia, tigridia, etc., have upon examination in this country been found to be infested with the bulb nematode. The question, therefore, arises as to whether these bulbs and other hosts of the bulb nematode enterable under the provisions of the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine should be accorded the safeguards which will surround the entry of narcissus bulbs after December 15, 1936. It is not contemplated that vegetable hosts of the bulb nematode, such as carrots, potatoes, turnips, etc., will be considered at this conference since they are imported for food purposes and hence do not present the pest risk which accompanies certain bulbs and plants imported for propagation or forcing.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 53)

SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE REVOKED

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 4, 1936.

The satin moth quarantine (Federal plant Quarantine No. 53) which became effective January 1, 1922, to prevent the spread of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.), has been revoked, effective November 2, 1936, the Department of Agriculture announced today. This quarantine affected parts of all the New England States and the State of Washington.

Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, says that when the quarantine was placed by the Department the known infested area lay within the area regulated by the gypsy-moth and brown-tail-moth quarantine and there was an organization at hand, therefore, for quarantine enforcement purposes. This condition has ceased to be true and at the present time there are no Federal facilities for the enforcement of quarantine regulations in Oregon and Washington, where the insect has become established, in Oregon only recently. Mr. Strong also states that because of the effectiveness of several native and introduced insect parasites in reducing the intensity of infestation and because of the relatively minor commercial economic value of the host plants—principally the poplars and willows—it is doubtful if the satin moth will ever become a very serious pest in this country, although local control measures for the protection of foliage of shade or ornamental host plants may be required from time to time.

The revocation of the quarantine will leave States free to take such action as they may desire to prevent the further spread of the satin moth.

NOTICE OF LIFTING OF SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE

(Effective on and after Nov. 2, 1936)

I, M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act, approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby remove and revoke the quarantine placed by Notice of Quarantine No. 53 upon the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, and do also hereby revoke the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, such removal and revocation to take effect on November 2, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 31st day of October 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing notice were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined States.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 16, 1936.

Quarantine Order No. 53, on account of the satin moth, quarantining Rhode Island and parts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Washington, has been revoked, effective November 2, 1936.

Consequently, postmasters in the area quarantined should no longer enforce the regulations promulgated under that order. Of course, the requirements of paragraph 2, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, governing the acceptance for mailing of plant material for propagation, must be observed.

ROY M. NORTH,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE
(NO. 52)

FLORIDA RELEASED FROM PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 15, 1936.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today a revision of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations. The revision releases from restriction all parts of Florida formerly included in the regulated area. This action is taken on the basis of careful inspections made throughout the area in 1935 and 1936, which revealed no infestation. It is therefore believed that eradication efforts have been successful in Florida and that quarantine regulations on account of the pink bollworm of cotton are no longer necessary in Florida. No other changes are made in the regulated areas, which now include certain parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision modifies the area regulated under the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations by releasing from restriction all parts of the State of Florida formerly included in the regulated area. This action is taken on the basis of very careful inspections made throughout the area in 1935 and 1936, with negative results. It is therefore believed that eradication efforts have been successful in Florida and that quarantine regulations on account of the pink bollworm of cotton are no longer necessary in that State. No other changes are made in the regulated areas.

SUMMARY

The regulated areas under this revision include 3 counties of southern Arizona, 9 counties of southern New Mexico, and 21 entire counties and parts of 4 additional counties of western Texas. Of this area, 5 counties and part of another in Texas are designated as heavily infested, and the other areas as lightly infested. (See regulation 3.)

No stalks, bolls, or other parts of either cultivated or wild cotton plants and no gin waste are allowed to be transported interstate from any regulated area and no permits will be issued for such movement, except that the local transportation of gin waste between regulated areas is authorized after freezing weather starts. (See regulation 5.)

Seed cotton must not be transported interstate from any regulated area, except between contiguous regulated areas for ginning. (See regulation 6.)

Cottonseed, cotton lint, linters, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal, and bagging, wrappers, and containers which have been used for cotton or cotton products

must not be transported interstate from any regulated area except under permit. Cottonseed produced in the heavily infested area must not be moved interstate therefrom and no permits will be issued for such movement. (For the conditions governing the issuance of permits, see regulations 7 to 12 and 15.)

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles, farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles must not be moved interstate from regulated areas unless free from contamination with cotton and cotton products. (See regulation 13.)

Permits are required to accompany the waybills covering shipments of restricted articles, or in the case of highway vehicles, they must accompany the vehicles. (See regulation 15.)

To secure permits, address the local inspector or the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52 (REVISED)

(Approved Oct. 13, 1936; effective Oct. 14, 1936)

I, W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, effective on and after October 14, 1936. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the States of Arizona, New Mexico, or Texas, into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of October 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE
NO. 52

(Approved Oct. 13, 1936; effective Oct. 14, 1936)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Pink bollworm*.—The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders) in any stage of development.

(b) *Cotton and cotton products*.—Cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of cotton or wild cotton plants (plants of any species of the genera *Gossypium* and *Thurberia*); seed cotton; cotton lint, and linters, including all form of unmanufactured cotton fiber; gin waste; cottonseed; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal.

(c) *Lint*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from seed cotton.

(d) *Linters*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from cottonseed.

(e) *Sterilized seed*.—Cottonseed which has been sterilized as a part of the continuous process of ginning at a temperature of not less than 145° F. in an approved plant, under the supervision of an inspector, for such a period and in such manner and method as is authorized by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(f) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the restrictions provided for in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such articles moving from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That restricted articles may be moved interstate without permit from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

New Mexico area.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt.

Texas area.—Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cameron, Cochran, Culberson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hidalgo, Hockley, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Starr, Terrell, Terry, Ward, Willacy, and Yoakum; that part of *Bailey County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northeast corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of sections 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of *Dawson County* lying north and west of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the western boundary line of said county at the northwest corner of section 113 of block M; thence in a northeasterly direction on the northern boundary line of sections 113, 90, 83, 72, 65, 54, 47, and 36 of

block M to the northeast corner of section 36; thence in a northwesterly direction along the western boundary line of section 21 to the northwest corner of section 21; thence northeasterly along the northern boundary line of section 21 to the northeast corner of section 21; thence northwesterly along the western boundary lines of sections 27 and 30 in said block M to the northwest corner of section 30; thence southwesterly along the northern boundary line of section 29 of block M to the southwest corner of section 17, block C-41; thence north along the western boundary line of sections 17 and 16 of block C-41 to the Dawson County line; that part of *Lamb County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of section 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of sections 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county; that part of *Midland County* lying south and west of the following-described boundary line, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Midland-Martin County line, where the lines between sections 26 and 27, block 37, township 1 south, intersect said line; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of sections 27, 34, 39, and 46 in said block; continuing in a southerly direction on the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 37, 58, 60, 1, and 2 of block 37, township 2 south, a distance of 8 miles to the northwest corner of survey no. 2 T. and P. block 37, township 3 south; continuing in the same direction along the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, 35, 38, and 47 of block 37, township 3 south, to the southwest corner of said survey no. 47; thence in an easterly direction on the south block line and section line of surveys nos. 47 and 48 of said block to the intersection of the Midland and Glasscock County line.

HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations: Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of Hudspeth County in the same States except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

The following areas are designated as lightly infested:

The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee in Arizona;¹ the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt in New Mexico; the entire counties of Andrews, Cameron, Cochran, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hidalgo, Hockley, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Ward, Willacy, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey, Dawson, Lamb, and Midland Counties in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the

¹ Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

State in which such areas are located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

REGULATION 5. STALKS, BOLLS, GIN WASTE, ETC.

Stalks, bolls, and other parts of cotton or wild cotton plants (plants of any species of the genera *Gossypium* or *Thurberia*), and gin waste shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area, except that gin waste may be moved interstate without permit from a gin in a lightly infested area² to farms in another regulated area within the contiguous ginning territory thereof, on condition that in the judgment of the inspector such movement would not, owing to the arrival of freezing weather, increase the risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

REGULATION 6. SEED COTTON

Seed cotton (including grabbots) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas to nonregulated territory, but, for the purpose of ginning, seed cotton may be moved² interstate without permit from a lightly infested area to a contiguous regulated area.

REGULATION 7. COTTONSEED

HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Cottonseed produced within a heavily infested area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from that area, and no permit will be issued for such movement.

LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

Cottonseed produced in a lightly infested area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate therefrom unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized seed produced in a lightly infested area on condition that it either is to be moved to another regulated area² without passing through any territory not regulated under this quarantine or under the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil; or is a sample to be moved to an approved laboratory in nonregulated territory for analysis; or is a sample to be moved for some other approved purpose.

Permits may also be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized seed produced in a lightly infested area to an authorized oil mill in nonregulated territory for crushing. As one of the conditions for such authorization, oil mills in nonregulated territory must agree to maintain such safeguards against the spread of infestation, and to comply with such restrictions on the subsequent movement of the linters and other products manufactured from the seed concerned as may be required by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of seed from lightly infested areas to any destination on condition that it has been given a special heat treatment at 145° F., maintained under approved conditions for a period of at least 1 hour and subsequently has been protected from contamination or has been given such other treatment as may later be approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed from lightly infested areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

² Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil (Quarantine No. 61).

COTTONSEED PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE REGULATED AREAS

Cottonseed produced outside of, but brought within a regulated area may be moved interstate from such area under permit on condition that while in the area the seed has been protected from contamination in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

REGULATION 8. LINT AND SAMPLES

Lint and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of lint or samples thereof, produced in a regulated area, on condition that the said lint was produced in a gin operated, as to seed sterilization and the prevention of contamination, to the satisfaction of the inspector, and on compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Baled lint produced in a heavily infested area (regardless of destination) must be given both vacuum fumigation and either compression or roller treatment, unless and until the said Bureau shall approve some other treatment or treatments for the purpose; baled lint produced in a lightly infested area to be moved to nonregulated territory must be either fumigated under vacuum, or compressed or roller treated or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled lint and samples thereof produced in a lightly infested area may be moved interstate under permit to another regulated area³ without fumigation or other treatment on condition that the material will not pass through any cotton-growing territory outside the areas regulated under this quarantine or the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia weevil*; samples (except when moved as above from a lightly infested area to another regulated area), whether produced in a lightly infested or heavily infested area, must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled lint or samples thereof grown outside of but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom, on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the said materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of lint from the regulated areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

REGULATION 9. LINTERS AND SAMPLES

Linters and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters or samples thereof, produced in a regulated area on condition that said linters were produced from sterilized seed and protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector, and on compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Baled linters produced in a heavily infested area (regardless of destination) must be either fumigated under vacuum or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled linters produced in a lightly infested area to be shipped to nonregulated territory must be either fumigated under vacuum or compressed or roller treated or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled linters and samples thereof produced in a lightly infested area may be shipped interstate under permit to another regulated area⁴ without fumigation or other

³ See footnote 2.

⁴ See footnote 2.

treatment on condition that the material will not pass through any cotton-growing territory outside the areas regulated under this quarantine or the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia weevil*; samples (except when moved as above from a lightly infested area to another regulated area), whether produced in a lightly infested or heavily infested area, must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled linters or samples thereof grown outside of, but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that such materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters from the regulated areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

REGULATION 10. MILL WASTE, UNBALED LINT AND LINTERS, AND OTHER FORMS OF UNMANUFACTURED LINT AND LINTERS

No form of cotton lint, linters, or fiber shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except that no permit is required for the interstate transportation of materials which have been woven or spun from cotton lint or linters and are uncontaminated with other cotton or cotton products, nor for the interstate transportation of mattresses, pillows, cushions, or upholstery which have been commercially manufactured in compliance with the pink bollworm regulations of the State concerned and in which any unwoven lint or linters used are completely enclosed in the finished product.

Permits may be issued authorizing the interstate movement from a regulated area of mill waste and of all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber for which permits are required under these regulations and which are not specifically covered in regulations 8 and 9, on condition that the material has been fumigated and compressed or roller treated, or has been given such other treatment or handling as will, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, eliminate risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

REGULATION 11. COTTONSEED HULLS, CAKE, AND MEAL

No cottonseed hulls, cake, or meal shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a heavily infested area to any destination of cottonseed hulls obtained from sterilized cottonseed and subsequently protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector on condition that they are given such additional treatment as may be required by the inspector. Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a lightly infested area⁶ of cottonseed hulls produced from sterilized cottonseed and subsequently protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector on condition that they are either to be moved to another regulated area without passing through any territory not regulated under this quarantine or under the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia weevil*, or are to be moved to nonregulated territory and have been given such additional treatment as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a regulated area to any destination of cottonseed cake and meal produced either from sterilized cottonseed or from cottonseed obtained from nonregulated territory on condition that the cake and meal have been protected against subsequent contamination with cottonseed to the satisfaction of the inspector.

REGULATION 12. BAGGING AND OTHER WRAPPERS AND CONTAINERS

Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with or which are contaminated with cotton or cotton products shall not

⁶ See footnote 2.

be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. Permits may be issued on condition that such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

REGULATION 13. CARS, BOATS, VEHICLES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND EQUIPMENT

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products, and farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles, if contaminated with cotton or cotton products, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area until they have been thoroughly cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector. No permit is required for the movements allowed under this regulation.

REGULATION 14. HAY AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS; COTTONSEED OIL

Hay and other farm products the interstate movement of which has not been specifically restricted or provided for elsewhere in these regulations, and cottonseed oil, may be moved interstate without permit or other restriction until further notice.

REGULATION 15. GENERAL PERMIT PROVISIONS; MARKING AND LABELING; STORAGE, CARTAGE, AND LABOR COSTS

To obtain permits under these regulations, application should be made either to the nearest local inspector, or to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

Permits may specify a destination point or a limited destination area for the shipment, and, in that event, the material concerned shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate, directly or indirectly, to destinations other than those specified in such permit.

Copies of the permits required under these regulations shall be attached to the articles or to the waybills or other shipping papers which accompany the shipment. In the case of movement by a road vehicle, copies of the permit shall accompany the vehicle. The products or articles so moved shall bear such marking and labeling as may be necessary, in the judgment of the inspector, to identify the material.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor, incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the shipper.

REGULATION 16. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Products and articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after October 14, 1936, and shall supersede on that date the revised rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on December 4, 1935, as amended to date.

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of October 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States concerned.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1936.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), and of the revised rules and regulations supplemental thereto on account of the pink bollworm, effective on and after October 14, 1936. The revision modifies the area regulated under those regulations by releasing from restriction all parts of the State of Florida formerly included in the regulated area. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. R. GREGG,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 27, 1936; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Oct. 26, 1936; the Herald-Post, El Paso, Tex., Oct. 27, 1936; the Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 26, 1936.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 20, 1936.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Under date of October 15, 1936, the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced a revision of the pink bollworm quarantine (no. 52), so as to release from restriction all parts of Florida heretofore included in the regulated area. As explained in the announcement, this action was taken following careful inspections during 1935 and 1936, which revealed no infestation, and with the belief that eradication efforts have been successful in Florida and the quarantine regulations on account of the pink bollworm of cotton are no longer necessary in Florida. No other changes are made in the regulated area which now includes only certain parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

You will please take note of the foregoing and be governed accordingly.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

(Press notice)

DECEMBER 2, 1936.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced today a revision of the pink bollworm quarantine regulations. The revision adds to the lightly infested area the Texas counties of Glasscock, Howard, and Martin, and those portions of Dawson and Midland Counties not previously regulated. This action was taken because the pink bollworm was found recently at Big Spring in Howard County and at Patricia in Dawson County. Glasscock, Howard, and Martin Counties and the previously nonregulated areas in Midland County are included because seed cotton is moved throughout these counties for ginning without regard to county lines. No other changes are made at this time.

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision adds the Texas counties of Glasscock, Howard, and Martin, and those portions of Dawson and Midland Counties not previously

regulated, to the lightly infested area, due to the recent finding of the pink bollworm at Big Spring in Howard County and at Patricia in Dawson County. Glasscock, Howard, and Martin Counties and the previously nonregulated areas in Midland County are included since seed cotton is moved throughout these counties for ginning without regard to county lines. No other changes are made at this time.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

(Approved Nov. 23, 1936; effective Dec. 1, 1936)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, which were promulgated on October 13, 1936, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

New Mexico area.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt.

Texas area.—Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cameron, Cochran, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Starr, Terrell, Terry, Ward, Willacy, and Yoakum; that part of *Bailey County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northeast corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of sections 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of *Lamb County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of section 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of sections 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county.

HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations:

Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of *Hudspeth County* in the same State except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

The following areas are designated as lightly infested:

The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee in Arizona;^o the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt in New Mexico; the entire counties of Andrews, Cameron, Cochran, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Ward, Willacy, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey and Lamb Counties in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

This amendment shall be effective on and after December 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of November 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1936.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment no. 1 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, effective on and after December 1, 1936. The amendment modifies the area regulated under those regulations by bringing under restriction the Texas counties of Glasscock, Howard, and Martin, and those portions of Dawson and Midland Counties not previously regulated. These counties are now being designated as lightly infested. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the Herald-Post, El Paso, Tex., Dec. 12, 1936.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 12, 1936.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of Plant Quarantine No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, and also a copy of the revised regulations in connection therewith, effective December 1, 1936, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

The revision extends the regulated area, adding the counties of Glasscock, Howard, and Martin, Tex., and those portions of Dawson and Midland Counties, Tex., not previously regulated, to the area designated as lightly infested by the pink bollworm.

Very truly yours,

ROY M. NORTH,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

^o Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

B. E. P. Q. 417

STERILIZATION OF IMPORTED VINIFERA GRAPES BY REFRIGERATION

(Approved and effective Nov. 9, 1936)

The method of sterilization herein authorized supersedes and cancels the treatment authorized in B. P. Q.-362 and its supplements.

Recent experimental work by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture has proven that all stages of the Mediterranean fruit fly in fruit will be destroyed if the fruit is subjected to the following treatment:

"Cooling until the approximate center of the fruit in the package reaches a temperature of 34° F. and holding the fruit at or below that temperature for a period of 12 days."

On the basis of the evidence secured provision is made for the entry, under permit and sterilization, of grapes of the vinifera type from regions in which the Mediterranean fruit fly occurs, at the port of New York and such other northern ports as may be subsequently approved, under the following conditions:

(1) The grapes must be packed in tight barrels or kegs or other approved containers so constructed as to prevent the escape from the container pending sterilization, of any stages of the Mediterranean fruit fly, should they be present. Any broken containers wherever found must be immediately repacked under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine or the contents shall be immediately destroyed in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(2) Within 24 hours from the time of unloading, the grapes shall be delivered for treatment to an approved sterilization plant.

To provide necessary safeguards for movement to and handling at approved sterilization plants, those concerns designated to sterilize fruit are required to file an application and complete a written agreement with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The Bureau will approve only those plants which are adequately equipped to handle and sterilize the fruit.

Sterilization will be done under the supervision of plant quarantine inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. These inspectors shall at all times be given access to fruit while in process of sterilization. They will supervise the movement of the fruit from the docks to and from the sterilization rooms.

Shipments offered for entry may be allowed to leave customs custody under redelivery bond for sterilization. Final release of the shipment by the collector of customs and cancelation of the bond will be effected after the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has notified the collector of customs that the required treatment has been given.

(3) For the purpose of additional safeguards and to eliminate possible risk that might be occasioned by breakage of containers, the entry of grapes is limited to the period from October 1 to April 15, when susceptible fruits will not be available for oviposition by fruit flies should any escape prior to the containers being placed in the approved sterilization chambers.

In authorizing the entry of fruit into the United States, sterilized in accordance with the above requirements, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in applying the treatment may result in injury to the fruit, but, in event of resulting injury, neither the Department of Agriculture nor its employees will be responsible.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE NO. 56, WITH REVISED REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The printed supply of Notice of Quarantine No. 56, with supplemental regulations as revised effective November 1, 1932, and of amendment no. 6, effective August 1, 1933, is exhausted and this edition is essentially a mere reprint

except for the revision of regulation 2. The concurrent lifting of the Mexican Fruit Fly Quarantine No. 5 (foreign) automatically places the Mexican fruits, formerly prohibited entry by that quarantine, under the provisions of Quarantine No. 56, which now prohibits or restricts the entry of all fruits from Mexico. Since the entry of these fruits from Mexico will continue to be prohibited, except when they have been so treated as to remove pest risk, it is deemed desirable at this time to clarify the provisions of regulation 2 with respect to the entry of certain products which have been so treated as to eliminate pest risk, or which may be admitted subject to adequate safeguards prescribed as conditions of entry. Advantage has been taken of this opportunity to remove certain specific limitations as to ports of entry authorized for various commodities, leaving those limitations to be specified in the permits.

The only change made in the other regulations is the substitution of the now legal title "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine" in regulations 1 and 3 for the former title "Bureau of Plant Quarantine."

The notice of permit requirements for the entry of chestnuts and acorns from foreign countries, issued pursuant to the provisions of regulation 2, which became effective July 29, 1929, continues in effect.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56

(Effective on and after Nov. 1, 1923)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given (1) that there exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, Central America, and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, certain injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, which affect and may be carried by fruits and vegetables commercially imported into the United States or brought to the ports of the United States as ships' stores or casually by passengers or others, and (2) that the unrestricted importation of fruits and vegetables from the countries and localities enumerated may result in the entry into the United States of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*).

Now, therefore, I, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of certain injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*), to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States of fruits and vegetables from the foreign countries and localities named and from any other foreign country or locality, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables.

On and after November 1, 1923, and until further notice, the importation from all foreign countries and localities into the United States of fruits and vegetables, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

This quarantine leaves in full effect all special quarantines and other orders now in force restricting the entry into the United States of fruits and vegetables with the exception of Quarantine No. 49, with regulations, on account of the citrus black fly, which is replaced by this quarantine. A list of such quarantines and restrictive orders is given in Appendix A of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto.

Done this first day of August 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE
NO. 56, GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INTO
THE UNITED STATES

(Approved Nov. 14, 1936; effective Dec. 1, 1936)

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

(a) *Fresh fruits and vegetables.*—The edible, more or less succulent, portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state, such as bananas, oranges, grapefruit, pineapples, tomatoes, peppers, lettuce, etc.

(b) *Plants or portions of plants.*—Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, or plant litter or rubbish as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables, or other commercial articles.

(c) *Port of first arrival.*—The first port within the United States where the shipment is (1) offered for consumption entry or (2) offered for entry for immediate transportation in bond.

(d) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

REGULATION 2. RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in regulation 1(b).

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables (except frozen fruits and vegetables), including cured figs, and dates, raisins, nuts, and dry beans and peas, may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein, when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

Except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts⁷ by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated, the following fruits may be imported from all countries under permit and on compliance with these regulations: Bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes. Grapes of the European or vinifera type and any vegetable, except as restricted by special quarantine as indicated above, may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with these regulations, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae) or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

The following additions and exceptions are authorized for the countries concerned to the fruits and vegetables listed in the preceding paragraph: *Provided*, That as to such additions and exceptions, the issuance of permits may be conditioned on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit flies and melon flies; or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

Frozen or treated fruits and vegetables from all countries.—Upon compliance with these regulations and with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, fruits and vegetables which have been treated, or are to be treated, under the supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of the Department, will be permitted entry under permit at such ports as may be specified in the permit, when, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, such importation may be permitted without pest risk.

Commonwealth of Australia—States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed

⁷ See list of current quarantines and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations, obtainable on request from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

New Zealand.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from New Zealand under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

Japan.—Upon compliance with the regulations under Quarantine No. 28, oranges of the mandarin class, including satsuma and tangerine varieties, may be imported from Japan at the port of Seattle and such other northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

Mexico.—Potatoes may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913.

Argentina.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from Argentina under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

Chile.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from Chile under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

West Indies.—Upon compliance with these regulations all citrus fruits from the West Indies may be permitted entry at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

Jamaica.—Entry of pineapples from Jamaica is restricted to the port of New York or such other northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

Canada.—Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada may be imported into the United States from Canada free from any restrictions whatsoever under these regulations.

General.—In addition to the fruits, the entry of which is provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, such specialties as hothouse-grown fruits and other special fruits, which can be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruit flies (*Trypetidae*), may be imported under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

REGULATION 3. APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS FOR IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Persons contemplating the importation of fruits or vegetables the entry of which is authorized in these regulations shall first make application to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for a permit, stating in the application the country or locality of origin of the fruits or vegetables, the port of first arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the port of first arrival, at the risk and expense of the importer, for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Application may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

A separate permit must be secured for shipments from each country and for each port of first arrival in the United States.

REGULATION 4. ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of fruits or vegetables, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate: one copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of first arrival, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of first arrival, and the fourth will be filed with the application. Unless otherwise stated in the permit, all permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked.

REGULATION 5. NOTICE OF ARRIVAL BY PERMITTEE

Immediately upon the arrival of fruits or vegetables from the countries specified in the quarantine at the port of first arrival the permittee or his agent shall submit a notice in duplicate to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the kinds of fruits or vegetables, the quantity or the number of crates or other containers included in the shipment, the country or locality where grown, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, the name and number, if any, of the dock where the fruits or vegetables are to be unloaded, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of first arrival, or, if by rail, the name of the railroad, the car numbers, and the terminal where the fruits or vegetables are to be unloaded.

Permits may be revoked and other permits refused if the permittee or his agent fails to submit the notice of arrival or gives a false notice or in any other way violates the quarantine.

REGULATION 6. INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION OF IMPORTATIONS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

All importations of fruits or vegetables shall be subject, as a condition of entry, to such inspection or disinfection, or both, at the port of first arrival as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and shall be subject to reinspection at destination at the option of said department.

Should any shipment of fruits or vegetables be found to be so infested with fruit flies or other dangerous pests that in the judgment of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture it cannot be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, or to contain leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants as packing or otherwise, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

No crate, box, hamper, or other container of fruits or vegetables, or fruits and vegetables in bulk, shall be removed from the port of first arrival unless and until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture that the products have been inspected and found to be free from infestation and from plants or portions of plants used as packing or otherwise: *Provided*, That the requirements under these regulations with respect to the entry of foreign fruits and vegetables into any State for local consumption shall not be a bar to the enforcement of such additional safeguards as may be deemed necessary by the officials of such States.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

REGULATION 7. INSPECTION OF BAGGAGE AND CARGO ON THE DOCK

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to cooperate with the customs inspectors in the examination of all baggage or other personal belongings of passengers or members of crews of vessels or other carriers whenever such examination is deemed necessary for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this quarantine with respect to the entry of any prohibited or restricted fruits or vegetables or plants or portions of plants which may be contained in the baggage or other belongings of such persons.

The above rules and regulations shall be effective on and after December 1, 1936, and shall supersede the rules and regulations governing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States which were promulgated October 27, 1932, as amended July 25, 1933.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of November 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A

The information formerly assembled in this appendix is now incorporated in a circular issued from time to time by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant

Quarantine, entitled "List of Current Quarantines and Other Restrictive Orders and Miscellaneous Regulations", and obtainable on request.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE (NO. 61)

AREAS IN PINAL COUNTY, ARIZ., RELEASED UNDER THE THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 23, 1936.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced today an amendment to regulation 3 of the *Thurberia* weevil quarantine. The purpose of the amendment is to release from restriction four townships in Pinal County, Ariz., which were formerly included in the regulated area. The Secretary states that the area involved is desert land in which no cotton has been raised. Plans for irrigation and cotton production are, however, under way. The recent eradication of *Thurberia* plants from the mountains between this area and Marana, the nearest known point of infestation, is believed to have eliminated danger of *Thurberia* weevil establishing itself in the released area when cotton is planted.

MODIFICATION OF THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment to regulation 3 of the *Thurberia* weevil quarantine is issued to release from restriction four townships in Pinal County, Ariz., which were formerly included in the regulated area. The area involved is desert land in which no cotton has been raised. Plans for irrigation and cotton production are, however, under way. The recent eradication of *Thurberia* plants from the mountains between this area and Marana, the nearest known point of infestation, is believed to have eliminated danger of *Thurberia* weevil establishing itself there when cotton is planted. No other changes are made in the regulated area.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 61

(Approved Oct. 22, 1936; effective Oct. 22, 1936)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 61, on account of the *Thurberia* weevil, which were promulgated on September 30, 1933, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREA

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 61 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated area the counties, or portions thereof, of Graham, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Pima, and Pinal, of the State of Arizona, embraced within the following-described boundary line, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Beginning at the most southeasterly corner of Greenlee County; thence westerly along the most southerly line of said county to the most southwesterly corner of said county; thence northwesterly along the county line

of Greenlee and Graham Counties to the point where the township line between township 10 south and township 11 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, intersects, or would intersect, the county line between Graham and Greenlee Counties; thence west along the said township line between township 10 south and township 11 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range 23 east and range 24 east; thence north along the township line between the townships in range 23 east and range 24 east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the township line between township 6 south and township 7 south; thence west along the said township line between township 6 south and township 7 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range 8 east and range 9 east; thence south along the township line between the townships in range 8 east and range 9 east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the township line between township 8 south and township 9 south; thence west along the township line between township 8 south and township 9 south as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the line between the townships in range 7 east and range 8 east; thence south along the township line between the townships in range 7 east and range 8 east as surveyed, or as would be if surveyed, to the point where the said township line intersects, or would intersect, the boundary line between Pima County and the Republic of Mexico; thence southeasterly and easterly along the boundary line between the State of Arizona and the Republic of Mexico to the point where the said boundary line intersects the boundary line between the States of New Mexico and Arizona; thence northerly along the boundary line between the States of New Mexico and Arizona to the point of beginning.

All townships, township lines, and ranges referred to in the above-described area are of the Gila and Salt River base and meridian.

This amendment shall be effective on and after October 22, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of October 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Arizona.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE.

Washington, D. C., October 22, 1936.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment no. 1 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 61, on account of the *Thurberia* weevil, effective on and after October 22, 1936. Under this amendment four townships in Pinal County, Ariz., are removed from the area regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. G. TUGWELL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 3, 1936.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUIT WORM QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

TEXAS CITRUS HARVEST EXTENDED TO MARCH 30, 1937

(Press notice)

OCTOBER 23, 1936.

The season for harvesting Texas citrus fruit under the Mexican fruit fly quarantine regulations which apply to Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo Counties has been extended provisionally to include March 31, 1937, the Secretary of Agriculture announced today. If conditions of reinfestation occur or if growers fail to observe sanitary requirements and fail to comply with clean-up restrictions it may be necessary to set an earlier date. The harvesting season normally closes, under the quarantine, in March.

The extension was announced after consultation with the Texas State Department of Agriculture and is concurred in by J. E. McDonald, commissioner of agriculture. Quarantine officials of the State Department of Agriculture of Texas and of the United States Department of Agriculture anticipate the same cooperation heretofore extended in this work by growers and packers of the lower Rio Grande Valley.

The Secretary pointed out that the United States Department of Agriculture desires to assist in every possible manner in the movement of the Texas citrus crop. At the same time there must be full appreciation of the Department's responsibility to prevent the building up of infestation and the spread of the fruit fly. The Secretary hopes and believes that the growers will at all times realize the importance of full compliance with the clean-up regulations. Discovery of any infestation of the Mexican fruit fly, he said, will necessarily require immediate eradication and precautionary clean-up measures in any area which may be involved.

B. E. P. Q. 415.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—AUTHORIZING EXTENSION OF HARVESTING SEASON FOR TEXAS CITRUS FRUIT

(Issued under regulation 7, sec. A, Federal Quarantine No. 64)

(Issued Oct. 22, 1936; effective Oct. 22, 1936)

Pursuant to regulation 7, section A, of Notice of Quarantine No. 64, the Mexican fruit worm quarantine, and it having been shown that such modification of the beginning of the host-free period is desirable and that it will not involve increase of risk of propagating the Mexican fruit worm, the State of Texas is hereby authorized to extend to the close of March 30, 1937, the harvesting season for citrus fruit from the regulated area of the State of Texas, as established by said Notice of Quarantine, consisting of the counties of Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo; provided that conditions of infestation or lack of observance of sanitary requirements and failure to comply with clean-up restrictions do not necessitate the authorization of an earlier closing date.

The discovery of any infestation of this insect within the regulated area will of necessity require immediate eradication and precautionary clean-up measures in any area which may be involved.

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

MEXICAN FRUIT WORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 17, 1936.

The Department of Agriculture announced today a revision of regulation 7 of the Mexican fruit worm quarantine. This quarantine applies to the counties

of Cameron, Hidalgo, Willacy, and Brooks in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas. The provisions of this regulation require the maintenance of a host-free period during which no host fruits are permitted to develop in groves or to exist elsewhere in the regulated area except under certain specified conditions. This period begins during the month of March and extends for 7 months.

Under the revision of this regulation, authority to make such modifications as may be considered necessary with respect to the duration and dates of commencement and termination of the host-free period within the regulated area is delegated to the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The object is to facilitate the prompt issuance of any such modification as may be required in case fruit-fly infestation is found.

MODIFICATION OF MEXICAN FRUIT WORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of regulation 7 of the Mexican fruit worm quarantine authorizes the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to make such modifications as may be considered necessary with respect to the duration and dates of commencement and termination of the host-free period within the regulated area.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 64

(Approved Nov. 14, 1936; effective Nov. 16, 1936)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, it is ordered that regulation 7 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, on account of the Mexican fruit worm, which were promulgated on August 12, 1932, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 7. CONDITIONS REQUIRED IN THE REGULATED AREAS

The interstate movement of grapefruit, oranges, and other restricted citrus fruit from the regulated areas under permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture will be conditioned on the State of Texas providing for and enforcing the following control measures in manner and by method approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, namely:

SECTION A. HOST-FREE PERIOD

A host-free period shall be maintained each year beginning in the month of March and continuing for 7 months, subject to such modification as to duration and dates of commencement and termination as may be authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine on presentation of evidence that such modification is necessary or desirable and does not involve increase of risk of propagating the Mexican fruit worm.

Prior to the commencement of such host-free period each year, all citrus fruit except lemons and sour limes shall be removed from the trees for shipment, storage, or sale, and all other host fruits shall be destroyed either following removal from the trees or by destruction of the trees themselves.

No host fruits shall be permitted to develop in groves or to exist elsewhere within a regulated area at any time during such host-free period except as follows: (1) Citrus fruits developing on the trees in such stages of immaturity that, in the judgment of an inspector, they are not susceptible to infestation by the Mexican fruit worm; and (2) citrus fruits in storage, or on retail sale for immediate consumption, stored, or maintained under such conditions and for such periods of time as shall be approved by an inspector.

SECTION B. INSPECTION

A system of inspection shall be carried on throughout the year to provide for the efficient enforcement of sections A and C of this regulation and for the prompt discovery of any infestations which occur and for the enforcement of such conditions in and around citrus groves and packing and preserving plants as shall prevent the possibility of fruit worm development therein.

SECTION C. INFESTED ZONES

Upon the determination of a Mexican fruit-worm infestation within a regulated area, an infested zone shall be designated by the State of Texas in a manner approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and all host fruits in susceptible stages of maturity produced within such zone and remaining in the regulated area shall be destroyed or processed in such a manner as to render them free from infestation.

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 16, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of November 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

R. G. TUGWELL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., November 14, 1936.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment no. 2 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64, on account of the Mexican Fruit Worm, effective on and after November 16, 1936. The purpose of the amendment is to authorize the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to make such modifications as may be considered necessary with respect to the duration and dates of commencement and termination of the host-free period within the regulated area. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. G. TUGWELL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the Brownsville Herald, Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 24, 1936.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE
QUARANTINE (NO. 71) (DOMESTIC)

DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE INCLUDES NEW AREAS

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 6, 1936.

New areas were added today in the district in the vicinity of New York City now under quarantine on account of the Dutch elm disease. The regulated area was extended under an order by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace because of discovery of new infections of elm trees in the newly quarantined areas.

The amendment to the Dutch elm quarantine added to the regulated areas: Two towns in Connecticut, Ridgefield and Wilton, in Fairfield County; four towns in New York, Goshen, Minisink, and Wawayanda, in Orange County, and Huntington, in Suffolk County; and numerous townships and boroughs in New Jersey, Flemington borough, and townships of East Amwell and Raritan, in Hunterdon County, boroughs of Hopewell and Pennington, and town-

ship of Hopewell, in Mercer County; Plainsboro township in Middlesex County; townships of Middletown and Shrewsbury, and the boroughs of Atlantic Highlands, Eatontown, Fair Haven, Highlands, Little Silver, Long Branch, Monmouth Beach, Oceanport, Red Bank, Rumson, Sea Bright, Shrewsbury, and West Long Branch, in Monmouth County; town of Newton, townships of Andover, Byram, Freedom, Frankford, Green, and Hampton, and the boroughs of Andover, Branchville, Hopatcong, and Stanhope, in Sussex County; and the township of Frelinghuysen, in Warren County.

MODIFICATION OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following modification of the Dutch elm disease quarantine regulations adds to the regulated area two towns in Fairfield County, Conn., as well as three towns in Orange County and one town in Suffolk County, N. Y. It also adds to the regulated area of New Jersey numerous townships and boroughs not heretofore included. This action was taken on the basis of intensive inspections made throughout the year which disclosed infections in areas contiguous to the present regulated area.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 71

(Approved Nov. 3, 1936; effective Nov. 9, 1936)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, on account of the Dutch elm disease, which were promulgated on February 20, 1935, as amended April 1, 1936, be and the same is hereby further amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the counties, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—Towns of Darien, Fairfield, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Ridgefield, Stamford, Westport, and Wilson, in *Fairfield County*.

New Jersey.—Counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union; all of *Hunterdon County* except the townships of Alexandria, Delaware, Holland, Kingwood, and West Amwell, and the boroughs of Frenchtown, Lambertville, Milford, and Stockton; townships of Hopewell, Princeton, and West Windsor, and the boroughs of Hopewell, Pennington, and Princeton, in *Mercer County*; all of *Middlesex County* except the townships of Cranbury and Monroe, and the boroughs of Helmetta, Jamesburg, and Spotswood; townships of Holmdel, Matawan, Middletown, Raritan, Shrewsbury, and the boroughs of Atlantic Highlands, Eatontown, Fair Haven, Highlands, Keansburg, Keyport, Little Silver, Long Branch, Matawan, Monmouth Beach, Oceanport, Red Bank, Rumson, Sea Bright, Shrewsbury, Union Beach, and West Long Branch, in *Monmouth County*; all of *Sussex County* except the townships of Montague, Sandyston, Stillwater, and Walpack; townships of Allamuchy, Franklin, Frelinghuysen, Independence, Hope, Liberty, Mansfield, Oxford, Washington, and White, and the boroughs of Belvidere, Hackettstown, and Washington, in *Warren County*.

New York.—Counties of Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester; towns of Blooming Grove, Chester, Goshen, High-

land, Minisink, Monroe, Tuxedo, Warwick, Wawayanda, and Woodbury, in *Orange County*; towns of Carmel, Phillipstown, Putnam Valley, and South East, in *Putnam County*; town of Huntington, in *Suffolk County*.

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 9, 1936, and shall on that date supersede amendment no. 1 which became effective on April 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of November 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE.

Washington, D. C., November 3, 1936.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment no. 2 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, on account of the Dutch elm disease, effective on and after November 9, 1936. The purpose of the amendment is to add to the regulated area two towns in Connecticut, four towns in New York, and numerous townships and boroughs in New Jersey not heretofore included. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., Nov. 21, 1936; the News, Newark, N. J., Nov. 23, 1936; the Times, New York, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1936.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Washington, November 16, 1936.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of the latest revision of Quarantine Order No. 71 of the United States Department of Agriculture, extending the area covered by the Dutch elm disease quarantine, by which you will be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

ROY M. NORTH,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES

AMENDS POTATO REGULATIONS TO PROTECT HAWAIIAN GROWERS

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 4, 1936.

To protect the Territory of Hawaii from injurious potato diseases, the Department of Agriculture has announced an amendment to the regulations

governing the importation of potatoes. This amendment eliminates the provision for the importation, without restriction, of potatoes into the Territory of Hawaii for local use. Hawaii is now engaged in the commercial growing of potatoes, not only for local use but for shipment to the mainland. There is no record of the occurrence in that Territory of injurious potato diseases, and the amendment seeks to prevent the entry into Hawaii of infected potatoes from foreign countries.

The amendment provides, also, for the entry of potatoes from the entire northern territory of Baja (Lower) California, Mexico. Heretofore entry from Baja California has been limited to potatoes grown in the Imperial Valley. It has been determined that the conditions which prevail in the Imperial Valley obtain throughout the entire northern territory.

On and after December 1, 1936, the entry of foreign potatoes into the Territory of Hawaii will be governed by the same restrictions which apply to shipments of foreign potatoes to the mainland and Puerto Rico and the entry of potatoes from the entire northern territory of Baja California will be allowed under the same conditions as now govern the entry of potatoes from the Imperial Valley area of that territory.

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision eliminates the provision for the importation of foreign potatoes into the Territory of Hawaii for local use, without restriction, and provides that the entry of foreign potatoes into the Territory of Hawaii be governed by the same restrictions which apply to the entry of potatoes into continental United States and Puerto Rico. It provides also for the entry of potatoes from the entire northern territory of Baja California,⁸ Mexico. Heretofore potatoes from Baja California, Mexico, have been authorized only from the Imperial Valley.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES (REVISED)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that regulation 7 of the regulations of March 1, 1922, supplemental to the order of the Secretary of Agriculture issued December 22, 1913, governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 7. SPECIAL PROVISION FOR THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND BERMUDA, THE STATES OF CHIHUAHUA AND SONORA, AND THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, INTO THE UNITED STATES

Potatoes may be imported from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts, free of any restrictions whatsoever, until otherwise ordered, under the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912.

Potatoes may be imported from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico, into the United States, subject only to the following conditions and restrictions, which must be strictly observed and complied with:

(a) Persons contemplating the importation of potatoes from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico, shall first make application for a permit, as prescribed in regulation 3, and

⁸ Formerly designated as Lower California.

upon approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of such application a permit will be issued.

(b) Importations from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, will be permitted entry through the ports of El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Naco, and Nogales, Ariz., and such other ports as may be designated in the permit.

(c) Importations from the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico, will be permitted entry only through the ports of Calexico and San Ysidro, Calif., and such other ports as may be designated in the permit.

(d) The requirements contained in regulation 6 in regard to the sending of notice of arrival of shipment shall be complied with by the permittee.

(e) No shipment of potatoes from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico, will be permitted entry until it has been examined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture and found, or believed to be, free from dangerous potato diseases and insect pests.

This amendment of regulation 7 shall be effective on and after December 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 31st day of October 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(SEAL)

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES, as AMENDED (T. D. 38695, T. D. 39211, AND T. D. 44162), FURTHER AMENDED (T. D. 48693)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1936.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of amendment 3 to regulation 7 of the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective on and after December 1, 1936, is published for the information and guidance of collectors of customs and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference for article 560 (a) of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

AMENDMENT OF LAW PERTAINING TO TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 15, 1936.

ORDER No. 9620.

Paragraphs 1 (a), 2, and 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1932, are amended to read as follows:

596. (a) When any State shall provide for terminal inspection of plants and plant products, and shall establish and maintain, at the sole expense of the State, such inspection at one or more places therein, the proper officials of said State may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a list of plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby, that in the opinion of said officials should be subject to terminal inspection in order to prevent the introduction or dissemination in said State of pests injurious to agriculture. Upon his approval of said list, in whole or in part, the Secretary of Agriculture shall

transmit the same to the Postmaster General, and thereafter all packages containing any plants or plant products named in said approved lists shall, upon payment of postage therefor, be forwarded by the postmaster at the destination of said package to the proper State official at the nearest place where inspection is maintained. If the plants or plant products (including seed) are found upon inspection to be free from injurious pests and not in violation of a plant-quarantine law or plant-quarantine regulation of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the State of destination pertaining to such injurious pests, or if infected shall be disinfected by said official, they shall upon payment of postage therefor be returned to the postmaster at the place of inspection to be forwarded to the person to whom they are addressed; but if found to be infected with injurious pests and incapable of satisfactory disinfection or in violation of a plant-quarantine law or plant-quarantine regulation of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the State of destination pertaining to such injurious pests, the State inspector shall so notify the postmaster at the place of inspection who shall promptly notify the sender of said plants or plant products that they will be returned to him upon his request and at his expense, or in default of such request that they will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction (act of March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 166), as amended by the act of June 4, 1936, Pub. 643 74th Cong.).

2. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture furnishes the Postmaster General a list of plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, appropriate instructions in regard thereto shall be issued to postmasters by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

(b) Any State which has established terminal inspection under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this section should submit through the United States Department of Agriculture a list of plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby, the shipment of which to or within the State is prohibited or regulated by State plant-quarantine laws or plant-quarantine regulations pertaining to injurious pests. Upon receipt of notice from the Secretary of Agriculture of the approval of such list of plants or plant products by the United States Department of Agriculture, appropriate instructions shall be issued to postmasters by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification, to prevent the acceptance of such plants or plant products when presented for mailing in violation of State plant-quarantine laws or regulations pertaining to injurious pests.

4. (b) If the State official to whom a parcel containing plants or plant products has been sent for inspection shall inform the postmaster at the place of inspection that such plants or plant products are infected with injurious pests and incapable of satisfactory disinfection or are in violation of a plant-quarantine law or plant-quarantine regulation of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the State of destination pertaining to such injurious pests, the postmaster shall promptly notify the sender that the parcel is undeliverable, giving the reason therefor, together with the name and address of the addressee, and stating the amount of postage required for its return, and that if the postage is not promptly furnished the parcel will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction. After the sending of such notice the postmaster shall wait the length of time prescribed in paragraph 8, section 809, when, if postage be not received by that time, he shall inform the State authorities that the parcel may be destroyed by them.

HARLEE BRANCH.
Acting Postmaster General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.
Washington, October 15, 1936.

Attention is called to Order No. 9620, October 15, 1936, amending paragraphs 1 (a), 2, and 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, pertaining to the treatment of parcels containing plants and plant products addressed for delivery in States which have provided for terminal inspection of such articles.

The purpose of the amendment is to provide for the cooperation of the Post Office Department in the enforcement of State plant-quarantine laws and regulations pertaining to injurious pests. There is no change with respect to the

submission for terminal inspection of parcels containing plants and plant products subject to such inspection under the instructions heretofore issued. Under such instructions delivery of the parcels is prohibited only in case they are found to be infected with injurious pests and are incapable of satisfactory disinfection. Under the law as amended by Order No. 9620 delivery of the parcels is also to be withheld if the plants or plant products were mailed in violation of a plant quarantine law or plant-quarantine regulation of the State of destination pertaining to such injurious pests. However, this is to be done only after the respective States shall have submitted the information prescribed by the amended law and specific instructions covering the subject are issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification. Until this procedure is followed there is no provision for observing the State quarantine laws or regulations, and postmasters should be governed accordingly. Postmasters will, of course, continue to enforce the plant quarantines and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, as provided by paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

ROY M. NORTH,

Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING A DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINE FOR THE PURPOSE OF REQUIRING THE TREATMENT OF NARCISSUS BULBS AND OTHER KNOWN HOSTS OF THE BULB NEMATODE AS A PREREQUISITE TO INTERSTATE SHIPMENT

NOVEMBER 5, 1936.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, a public hearing will be held in Washington, D. C., in the auditorium of the National Museum, at 10 a. m., on December 16, 1936, for the purpose of considering the advisability of providing by quarantine for such regulation of interstate movement of narcissus bulbs and other known hosts of the bulb eelworm as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the further spread of this pest within the continental United States.

In view of the apparent difficulty to determine the presence of eelworm by means of inspection, consideration will be given at this hearing to the desirability of requiring sterilization of domestic-grown narcissus bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, bulbous iris, amaryllis, bulbous begonias, and certain other bulbous plants other than food plants, all of which are known to be carriers of the bulb nematode.

Consideration of this action becomes necessary in order to afford American growers the same protection against infection from domestic-grown bulbs as will be given by the sterilization of foreign-grown narcissus, and the possible sterilization of other imported hosts of the eelworm, consideration of which will be reviewed at a conference being held prior to this public hearing.

Any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

H. A. WALLACE,

Secretary of Agriculture.

B. E. P. Q. 405, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NOVEMBER 13, 1936.

Colorado Potato Beetle Quarantine Decree of February 26, 1875.—Paragraph 5 under the above caption on page 11 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 405 is to be stricken out.

Importation of fresh cherries restricted.—The following paragraph is to be inserted after the existing paragraph under this caption on page 14 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 405:

"Importation must be made through authorized ports. (Decree of Apr. 27, 1929; Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, No. 104, May 6, 1929, and later orders.)"

Importation of wild plants prohibited by decree of March 18, 1936.—The following paragraph is to be added after the list of plants on page 15 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 405:

"This prohibition does not apply to plants or parts of plants of the protected varieties indicated in the preceding lists obtained by cultivation in foreign countries. Such plants and parts of plants must be accompanied, upon importation, by a certificate of origin or a commercial invoice, or similar certification."

Notwithstanding the above provision, the plants concerned, if originating in the United States, remain subject to the provisions of the regulations under the decree of November 3, 1931 (see pp. 8 and 9 of Circular B. E. P. Q. 405).

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 416 (Superseding P. Q. C. A. 327).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

OCTOBER 28, 1936.

The following compilation of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Great Britain, applicable to England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Channel Islands (including the States of Guernsey and the States of Jersey) has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to those countries. This revision of circular P. Q. C. A. 327 became necessary because the Destructive Insects and Pests Orders of 1922 have been superseded by the Importation of Plants Orders of 1933.

This circular was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the texts of the Importation of Plants Orders of 1933 of the respective countries, and reviewed by the appropriate Departments of each country concerned.

The information herein contained is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, ENGLAND AND WALES

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1927]

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Importation prohibited of potatoes grown in Canada, the United States of America, and European France, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). (Art. 3 of the Importation of Plants Order of 1933, see p. 7.)

Elm trees (*Ulmus* spp.): Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Dutch elm disease, *Graphium ulmi* (*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Schwars) Buisman). (Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) Order of 1933, see p. 10.)

Coniferous trees: Importation prohibited of living plants of the following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*, to prevent the introduction of diseases and pests likely to prove injurious to forestry undertakings in England. (Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) Order of 1933, see p. 10.)

Sugarbeet and mangold plants (*Beta vulgaris* L.): Importation into England and Wales prohibited from any source, except under the conditions of a license issued by the Minister or by an inspector, to prevent the introduction of virus diseases. (Importation of Plants (amendment) Order, Dec. 10, 1935. The similar Order of Jan. 6, 1936, of the Department of Agriculture of Scotland, imposes the same prohibition with respect to Scotland, p. 11.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting, except those which are prohibited entry, as indicated above: Phytosanitary certificate in prescribed form, issued by competent authority of country of origin, must accompany each shipment. (Art. 4 and Second Schedule, Importation of Plants Order of 1933, see pp. 8 and 9.)

Potatoes from countries other than Canada, the United States, and France: Phytosanitary certificate in prescribed form, issued by competent authority of country of origin, must accompany each shipment. (Art. 4 and Second Schedule, Importation of Plants Order of 1933. See pp. 8 and 9.)

Raw vegetables from European France: Certificate in prescribed form issued by the Services d'Inspection Phytopathologique required with each shipment between April 8 and October 14 of any year. (Art. 5 and Third and Sixth Schedules, Importation of Plants Order of 1933.)

Plants and potatoes, raw vegetables and cider apples grown in Belgium: A Colorado potato beetle certificate in one of two forms is required to accompany living plants, potatoes, raw vegetables, and cider apples imported from Belgium. Flower bulbs, cucumbers, and mushrooms are exempted from this requirement and this exemption is extended to such produce from France. The requirement applies to raw vegetables and cider apples only during the period April 21 to October 14 in any year. Certificates of origin will no longer be required for cucumbers and mushrooms grown in countries other than France and Belgium. (Importation of Plants (amendment) Order of Apr. 3, 1936, applicable to England and Wales; Importation of Plants (Scotland) (amendment) No. 2 Order of Apr. 7, 1936, applicable to Scotland.)

Cider apples from any European country except France: Certificate of origin, issued by competent authority of country of origin, must accompany each shipment between April 8 and October 14 of any year. (Art. 6 (1). Importation of Plants Order of 1933.)

Cider apples from European France: Certificate in prescribed form issued by the Service d'Inspection Phytopathologique required with each shipment between April 8 and October 14 of any year. (Art. 6 (2) and Third and Sixth Schedules, Importation of Plants Order of 1933.)

Raw apples grown in the United States: Grade certificate signed by a duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the form set out in the Fourth Schedule. (Art. 6, Importation of Plants Order of 1933, pp. 8 and 10.)

Plants and potatoes grown in Belgium: The certificate required by article 4 of the Importation of Plants Order of 1933, as amended, is required in one of two forms with each shipment of living plants, potatoes, raw vegetables, and cider apples from Belgium as a precaution against the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). Flower bulbs, cucumbers, and mushrooms are exempted from this requirement; it applies to raw vegetables and cider apples only from April 21 to October 14 of any year. (Importation of Plants (amendment) Order of April 3, 1936. The similar Order of April 17, 1936, applies the same restrictions to the importation of the above-named products into Scotland.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds: The First Schedule excepts seeds from the provisions of article 4 of Importation of Plants Order of 1933. (See p. 9.)

SUGGESTIONS TO CERTIFYING INSPECTORS

Under date of August 1935 a joint memorandum in the following sense was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, England; the Department of Agriculture, Scotland; and the Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland:

CHARACTER OF INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION DESIRED

The required phytosanitary certificate must be based on an examination made not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment and it must state that the plants (or in certain cases, a representative sample of the plants) have been thoroughly examined and "found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any insect, fungus, or pest destructive to horticultural crops having been discovered in them." This form of words implies that the examining officer has done everything that is reasonably possible to assure himself that the material examined is free from pests and diseases; it does not involve him in any personal guaranty that the plants are absolutely and completely free from all plant diseases and pests—a guaranty which could seldom conscientiously be given.

REINSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

All shipments of plant material are subject to reinspection on arrival at a port of Great Britain and the action taken will depend on the findings. The action taken on imported plants found to be infected by some disease or pest is based upon a recognition of the difference in degree of importance to be attributed to diseases and pests that have already become established in Great Britain and those that have not. The action taken in the case of a pest or disease new to Great Britain will be drastic, regardless of the extent of infestation. For example, the action taken with respect to infections of common scab, *Actinomyces scabies*, on potatoes, or of the oystershell scale, *Lepidosaphes ulmi*, on apple or other fruit stocks, would depend on the degree of infection or infestation. On the other hand, the finding of plant material infested with San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) which does not occur in the United Kingdom, or the discovery of even a single potato infected with wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum*, a disease from which wide areas of Great Britain are still free, would result in the exportation or destruction of the shipment concerned. Plant-quarantine inspectors, therefore, are requested not to certify for export to Great Britain plant products infested or infected by injurious pests or diseases not known to occur there, and, in instances where inspection cannot be depended on to determine freedom from plant pests, plant products which, on account of their origin, are likely to be infested or infected therewith.

FREEDOM FROM SOIL

Although no regulation specifically prohibits the importation of soil, the certification that plants have been "thoroughly examined" implies that the roots, as well as other parts of plants, have been inspected, consequently, that adhering soil (if any) has been reduced to a minimum. In other words, plants should be practically free from soil and should be packed in such a manner as to facilitate inspection and to prevent spoilage or injury in transit.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO ENGLAND AND WALES

(The Importation of Plants Order of June 7, 1933, as amended by the order of June 30, 1934)

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. In this order, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Plant" includes tree and shrub, and the fruit, seeds, tubers, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

"Raw vegetables" includes raw onions, raw tomatoes, raw eggplants, and raw salads.

"Unhealthy" means affected with any insect, fungus, or other pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops.

ART. 2. Refers to products grown in the United Kingdom.

PROHIBITION AGAINST LANDING AND RESTRICTION ON THE TRANSSHIPMENT OF
CERTAIN POTATOES

ART. 3. (1) The landing in England or Wales of any potatoes grown in the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, and European France, is prohibited.

(2) The transshipment in England or Wales of any of the potatoes specified in subsection (1) of this article is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or by an inspector.

(3) In this article "potatoes" includes potato haulms, leaves, and stalks.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE LANDING OF CERTAIN PLANTS AND POTATOES—PHYTOSANITARY
CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 4. (1) The landing in England and Wales of any of the plants mentioned in the First Schedule to this order, and of potatoes, is hereby prohibited, unless each consignment is accompanied by two copies of a certificate of a duly authorized official of the phytopathological service of the country in which the plants or potatoes were grown in the form prescribed in the Second Schedule to this order. The inspection referred to in the certificate shall be carried out not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment. The original of the certificate shall be forwarded by mail by the exporter to the horticulture branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10 Whitehall Place, London, S. W. 1, before the plants or potatoes are shipped. Except in the case of consignments imported by mail, a copy of the prescribed certificate shall be delivered to an officer of customs and excise at the same time as, and together with, the entry relating to the consignment. In the case of consignments imported by mail, a copy of the prescribed certificate shall be affixed to each package. (See also art. 3 of the Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers, (prohibition) order of 1933, p. 7.)

ART. 5. Refers to raw vegetables grown in European France.

GRADE CERTIFICATE FOR APPLES FROM UNITED STATES

ART. 6. The landing in England or Wales between July 7 and November 15 in any year of any raw apples grown in the United States of America is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the form set forth in the fourth schedule.

The certificate prescribed in this article shall be delivered to an officer of customs and excise at the same time as, and together with, the entry relating to the consignment.

ARTS. 7, 8, and 9. Relate to the disposal of illegal shipments, penalties, and other administrative details.

SPECIAL IMPORT LICENSES

ART. 10. Notwithstanding any provisions of this order, any plants, potatoes, raw apples, or raw vegetables may be landed in England or Wales under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister or by an inspector.

ART. 11. Service of notices.

ART. 12. Information to be given by the importer as to plants, potatoes, raw apples, or raw vegetables landed in England or Wales.

ART. 13. Penalties.

ART. 14. Revocation of previous orders.

ART. 15. Effective date of this order was July 15, 1933.

ART. 16. This order may be cited as the Importation of Plants Order of 1933.

FIRST SCHEDULE

MATERIAL AFFECTED BY ARTICLE 4 OF THE ORDER

All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting.

SECOND SCHEDULE

PRESCRIBED FORM OF CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that (strike out words not applicable) (the living plants) (a representative sample of the living plants), included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below, were/was thoroughly examined on (date), by (name), a duly authorized official of the (name of the plant protection service) and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any insect, fungus, or pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops having been found in them, and that this consignment does not include any plants of the genus *Ulmus* nor of the following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*, nor plants of sugar beet and mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.).

The third schedule relates to the certification of French products.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

GRADE CERTIFICATION OF APPLES

This is to certify that the raw apples included in the package or consignment described below are of one of the following grades as recognized by the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America.

U. S. Fancy.

Extra Fancy.

U. S. No. 1.

Fancy.

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

Number and nature of packages.

Name of vessel.

Distinguishing marks.

Date of shipment.

Variety of apples.

Port of shipment.

Name and address of consignee.

The Fifth Schedule lists the orders revoked by the importation of plants order of 1933.

The Sixth Schedule, which was added by the order of June 30, 1934, presents the form of certificate prescribed to accompany shipments of raw vegetables or cider apples grown in certain Departments of France, and landed between April 8 and April 20 of any year.

IMPORTATION OF ELM TREES AND CONIFERS PROHIBITED

(The Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) order, Oct. 24, 1933)

EFFECTIVE DATE

ARTICLE 1. This order shall come into operation December 1, 1933.

ART. 2 (1) For the prevention of the introduction of diseases and pests injurious to elm trees and forest trees, the landing in England and Wales from any other country than Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands of any living plant of any of the genera mentioned in the schedule to this order is hereby prohibited.

(2) In this article "plant" includes tree and shrub, and the roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

ABSENCE OF ELMS AND CONIFERS TO BE AFFIRMED

ART. 3. The certificates prescribed in article 4 of the importation of plants order of 1933 shall, except in the case of a consignment consisting wholly of potatoes, include a statement to the effect that the consignment does not contain any plant of any of the genera mentioned in the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

All species of the genus *Ulmus*.

The following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*.

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR-BEET AND MANGOLD PLANTS PROHIBITED

[Importation of plants (amendment) order of Dec. 10, 1935, for England and Wales; a similar order of Jan. 6, 1936, for Scotland; effective Feb. 1, 1936]

For the prevention of the introduction of virus diseases of sugar beet and mangold, the landing in England, Wales, or Scotland from any country other than England or Wales, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands of any living plant of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.) is hereby prohibited, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the department or by an inspector of the department. The prescribed certificates shall, except in the case of a consignment consisting wholly of potatoes, include a statement to the effect that the consignment does not contain any plant of sugar beet or mangold.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, SCOTLAND

Since the regulations under the importation of plants (Scotland) order of June 10, 1933, etc., are essentially identical with those under the importation of plants order of June 7, 1933, and other orders of England, it is unnecessary even to recapitulate them.

In the case of shipments of plant material intended for export to Scotland, the original certificate should be mailed to the Department of Agriculture, York Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, Scotland.

NOTE: See suggestions to certifying inspectors, pages 6 and 7.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NORTHERN IRELAND

Since the regulations under the importation of plants (Northern Ireland) order of June 30, 1933, etc., are essentially identical with those under the importation of plants order of June 7, 1933, and other orders of England, it is not necessary even to make a recapitulation of them.

In the case of shipments of plant material intended for export to Northern Ireland, the original certificates should be mailed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Stormont, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

NOTE: See suggestions to certifying inspectors, pages 6 and 7.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, THE STATES OF JERSEY (CHANNEL ISLANDS)

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1927 of Great Britain]

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes, *Solanum tuberosum* L.: Importation of varieties susceptible to attack by the wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., from any source is prohibited. (Act of Apr. 28, 1930, p. 18.)

Potatoes: Importation prohibited from Great Britain and Ireland of tubers grown in any district in which wart disease is known to exist. (Act of Apr. 28, 1930, p. 18.)

All products of the soil: Importation from the mainland of France prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say. (Act of Aug. 7, 1931.)

Peat of any kind, moss litter, and leafmold from all sources, except the product called "bacterized peat" from England and Scotland under certification as to its character. (Act of Apr. 6, 1935, p. 19.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

The plant material listed in the First Schedule of the act of April 5, 1933, may be imported only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in the form prescribed in the Third Schedule. (See page 17.)

Raw apples from the United States may be imported between July 7 and November 15 of each year only when accompanied by a grade certificate in the form prescribed in the schedule to the act of July 24, 1930. (See pp. 8, 10, and 18.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds and herbaceous or succulent-stemmed plants: Importation not restricted by the act of April 5, 1933, except that the entry of seeds and plants from France is prohibited by the act of August 7, 1931. (See page 16.)

[General regulations under the act of the committee of agriculture of Apr. 28, 1930, as amended by that of Apr. 5, 1933]

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

ARTICLE 1. The landing in the island of Jersey of any of the plants mentioned in the First Schedule to this act from any country other than Great Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the other Channel Islands, is prohibited except in accordance with the following provisions:

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

- (a) The plants may be landed in the Port of St. Helier only.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(b) Each consignment must be accompanied by two copies of a certificate issued by a duly authorized official in the country whence the plants are exported, in the form prescribed in the Third Schedule of the act. One copy must be produced to the harbor master and the other copy must be forwarded by the importer to the consignee. In the case of mail shipments a copy of the certificate need not be produced to the harbor master, but a copy must be affixed to each package. The original of the certificate must be mailed to the committee of agriculture by the exporter before the plants are shipped.

INSPECTION MAY BE REQUIRED

(c) The committee reserves the right to cause any package or parcel containing plants imported or believed to have been imported into the island to be opened and examined whether or not the provisions of this act have been complied with.

INSPECTION REQUIRED IN THE ABSENCE OF CERTIFICATES

(d) In the case of importations of plants from a country in which there is no official duly authorized to issue the certificate mentioned above, and of consignments which are not accompanied by the copy certificate required by this act, and in the case of plants sent by mail to which such copies are not attached, the plants shall be retained by the harbor master until such time as the committee of agriculture shall have caused them to be examined.

PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES EXEMPT

ART. 2. The provisions of this act do not apply to plants the landing of which is authorized by a general or special license issued by the committee, or to consignments of plants to the Committee for experimental or scientific purposes.

SCHEDULE I

RESTRICTED PLANT MATERIAL

(a) All living plants with a persistent woody stem above ground, and parts of the same except seeds, when for use in propagation, such as fruit trees, stocks and stools, forest trees, and ornamental shrubs, and grafts, layers, and cuttings thereof.

(b) All potatoes; and all tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, and hop stocks for planting.

(c) Seeds of onions and leeks for sowing.

(d) All unrooted cuttings and rooted plants of chrysanthemums.

SCHEDULE II

PLANT PARASITES

Fungi:

- Black knot of plum and cherry, *Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc.
 Fire blight of apple and pear, *Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.
 Chestnut blight or canker, *Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.
 Wart disease of potatoes, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.
 Smut of onion and leek, *Urocystis cepulae* C. C. Frost.
 Downy mildew of hops, *Peronospora humuli* Miy. and Taka.

Insects:

- Grape phylloxera, *Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae* (Planch.) Fitch.
 An American apple capsid, *Heterocordylus malinus* Reut.
 Apple redbug, *Lygidea mendax* Reut.
 Pear tingid, *Stephanitis pyri* Fab.
 Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.
 Plum curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar* Herbst.
 Potato tuber worm (*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.
 Eastern tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma americana* Fab.
 Forest tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma disstria* Hubn.
 Oriental fruit moth (*Cydia*) *Grapholitha molesta* Busck.
 San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.
 White peach scale (*Diaspis*) *Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ.
 Apple fruit fly, *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh.
 European cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cerasi* L.
 Cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cingulata* Loew.
 Black cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis fausta* Osten Saken.
 Currant fruit fly, *Epochra canadensis* Loew.
 Chrysanthemum gall midge, *Diarthronomyia hypogaea* Loew.

SCHEDULE III

PRESCRIBED INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

"This is to certify that the plants included in the package or consignment described below were thoroughly inspected by _____, a duly authorized official of _____, on (date), and were found or believed by him to be healthy and free from any of the plant diseases or pests named in the Second Schedule to the act of the committee of agriculture of the States of Jersey of April 28, 1930."

It is understood that all cuttings and rooted plants of chrysanthemums imported from abroad must be accompanied by the certificate prescribed in this schedule.

ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR POTATOES

"Further, it is hereby certified that no case of the disease known as wart disease or black scab of potatoes (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) has occurred on the farm or holding where the potatoes included in this consignment were grown, nor within 500 yards (about one-half kilometer) thereof."

Signature _____

Official title _____

Description of shipment

Number and kind of packages.

Marks.

Description of plants.

Grown at.

Name and address of exporter.

Name and address of consignee.

Name of vessel.

Date of shipment.

Port of shipment.

Port of landing.

Approximate date of landing.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

Potatoes from all sources except Great Britain and Ireland: The act of the committee of agriculture, no. 34, of April 28, 1930, prohibits the importation of potatoes susceptible to the wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum*, from whatever source. This is based upon the Official List of Varieties of Potatoes, with their synonyms, immune from and susceptible to wart disease, published under the authority of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, in England.

GRADING REQUIRED OF APPLES FROM THE UNITED STATES

As applying to the Channel Islands, the act of the committee of agriculture, no. 35, of July 24, 1930, places the same restrictions upon the importation of apples from the United States as are imposed by the Importation of Raw Apples Order of June 21, 1930, of England and Wales. (See pp. 5 and 6.)

IMPORTATION OF PEAT PROHIBITED

The act of the committee of agriculture of April 6, 1935, prohibits the importation of peat of any kind, moss litter, and leafmold from all sources, except the product called "bacterized peat" from England and Scotland, under certification as to its character.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Destructive Insects and Pests Acts 1877 to 1927 of Great Britain]

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Importation from United States, Canada, European France, and European Belgium prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). (Ordinance no. IX, Feb. 15, 1936, art. 3. See p. 22.)

Plants of sugar beet and mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.): Importation prohibited from any country except Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Isle of Man, Island of Jersey, Island of Alderney, or any other of the islands, to prevent the introduction of virus diseases of those plants. (Ordinance no. IX, Feb. 15, 1936, art. 4. See p. 23.)

Raw vegetables: The importation of raw vegetables grown in European France or European Belgium is prohibited, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). (Ordinance no. IX, 1936, art. 6 (1).)

Cider apples grown in European France or European Belgium: Importation into Guernsey prohibited. (Ordinance IX, art. 7 (2).)

Grapevines (*Vitis* spp.): Importation prohibited of grapevines and stocks, cuttings, and scions thereof: *Provided*, That any person desiring to introduce a new variety of grape into Guernsey may apply to the Royal Court for a permit. The court may authorize importation under prescribed conditions. Precaution against the phylloxera of grapevines. (Ordinance of Sept. 30, 1935. See p. 25.)

Agricultural and horticultural products of the soil (including seeds and plants, fruits, and vegetables): Importation directly or indirectly from Belgium and France prohibited, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). (Ordinance no. XXIV, Aug. 31, 1931, as supplemented by Ordinance no. III, Jan. 20, 1936.)

Gooseberry (*Ribes* spp.): Importation of gooseberry bushes and cuttings prohibited in any manner or by any route, to prevent the introduction of gooseberry mildew (*Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* (Schw.) Berk and Curt.). (Ordinance no. XIV, Oct. 5, 1931.)

Hay, straw, and litter: Importation prohibited into the islands of Sark, Herm, and Jethou from the continent of Europe (except from Norway, Sweden, or the island of Gotland), Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Ireland, Morocco,

Ottoman Dominion, Paraguay, Tunisia, Uruguay, and Great Britain (except the counties of Wiltshire, Hampshire, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, Devon, or Cornwall), to prevent the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease. (Ordinance no. XX, Sept. 2, 1933, as amended.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting, except those which are prohibited, as indicated above: Phytosanitary certificate required in prescribed form issued by competent authority of country of origin. (See the First and Second Schedules.) (Ordinance no. IX, 1936, art. 5. See pp. 23 and 24.)

Raw vegetables not grown in European France or European Belgium: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority of the country of origin. (Ordinance IX, art. 6 (2). See p. 23.)

Raw apples grown in the United States: Each shipment offered for entry between July 7 and November 15 in any year must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the form set forth on page 10. (Ordinance IX, art. 7 (3). See p. 24.)

Gooseberry (*Ribes* spp.): Lawful for the administrative council of the States of Guernsey to permit the importation of gooseberry bushes and cuttings from the United Kingdom if accompanied by a certificate of origin declaring that gooseberry mildew (*Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* (Schw.) Berk and Curt.) does not exist in the place where they were grown. (Ordinance no. XIV, Oct. 5, 1931.)

Hay, straw, and litter: Importation permitted from Norway, Sweden, and the island of Gottland, if accompanied by a certificate of competent authority affirming the freedom of the country of origin from foot-and-mouth disease. (Ordinance no. XX, Sept. 2, 1933, as amended.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds from all sources, except from France and Belgium: (Ordinance IX, art. 5 (1), and the First Schedule. See pp. 23 and 24.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Ordinance IX, Feb. 15, 1936, of the Royal Court of Guernsey]

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Board" means the board of administration of the States of island of Guernsey.

"Islands" means the islands of Guernsey, Sark, Herm, and Jethou.

"Plant" in the case of sugar beet and mangold includes living plants and parts thereof except seeds, and in all other cases includes tree and shrub, and the fruit, seeds, tubers, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

"Raw vegetables" includes raw onions, raw tomatoes, raw eggplants, and raw salads.

"Unhealthy" means affected with any insect, fungus, or other pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops.

APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS

ART. 2. Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to prohibit or restrict the landing or transshipment in the islands or any of them of any plant or produce (other than potatoes) grown in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, the island of Jersey, or the island of Alderney, or in any other of the islands.

POTATO RESTRICTIONS

ART. 3. (1) The landing in the islands of any potatoes grown in the under-mentioned countries is prohibited:

The United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, European France, and European Belgium.

(2) The transshipment in the islands or any of them of the potatoes specified in subsection (1) of this article is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the board.

(3) In this article "potatoes" includes haulms, leaves, and stalks.

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR BEET AND MANGOLD PROHIBITED

ART. 4. For the prevention of the introduction of virus diseases of sugar beet and mangold, the landing in the islands or any of them from any country other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, the island of Jersey, the island of Alderney, or any other of the islands of any living plant of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.) is hereby prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the board.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR PLANTS

ART. 5. (1) The landing in the islands or any of them of any of the plants mentioned in the First Schedule to these regulations, and of potatoes (other than potatoes grown in any other of the islands) is hereby prohibited, unless such consignment is accompanied by two copies of a certificate of a duly authorized official of the phytopathological service of the country in which the plants or potatoes were grown in the form prescribed in the Second Schedule to these regulations. The inspection referred to in the certificate shall be carried out not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment. The original of the certificate shall be mailed by the exporter to the States supervisor, States office, Guernsey, before the plants or potatoes are despatched. Except in the case of shipments imported by mail, a copy of the certificate shall be delivered to a Guernsey customs officer at the same time as and together with the entry relating to the shipment. In the case of shipments imported by mail, a copy of the certificate shall be affixed to each package. (In this connection State as well as Federal certificates are acceptable.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF RAW VEGETABLES

ART. 6. (1) The landing in the islands of any raw vegetables grown in European France or European Belgium is prohibited.

(2) The landing in the islands of any raw vegetables not grown in European France or European Belgium is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority in the country of origin, indicating the country and place where the produce was grown. The certificates prescribed in this article shall be delivered to a Guernsey customs officer at the same time and together with the entry relating to the consignments.

(3) Nothing contained in this article shall be deemed to permit the landing or transshipment in the islands of any potatoes of which the landing or transshipment is prohibited or restricted under article 3.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF RAW APPLES

ART. 7. (1) The landing in the islands or any of them of any cider apples grown in any European country other than France or Belgium is hereby prohibited unless accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority of the country of origin, indicating the country and the place where the apples were grown.

(2) The landing in the islands or any of them of any cider apples grown in European France or European Belgium is hereby prohibited.

(3) The landing in the islands or any of them between July 7 and November 15 in any year of any raw apples grown in the United States of America is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the prescribed form (see p. 10 of this circular).

(4) The certificates prescribed in this article shall be delivered to a Guernsey customs officer at the same time and together with the entry relating to the consignment.

ART. 8. Prescribes the procedure in the event that plants and plant products are landed in the islands in contravention of these regulations.

ART. 9. Defines the powers of an inspector, and the remaining regulations do not concern the exporter.

FIRST SCHEDULE

All plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting.

SECOND SCHEDULE

This is to certify that the living plants / a representative sample of the living plants⁹ / included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below were / was⁹ / thoroughly examined on (date) by (name of inspector), a duly authorized official of the (name of the plant protection organization), and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any insect, fungus, or pest destructive to horticultural crops having been found in them.

The following additional certificate must be furnished for all potatoes:

It is further certified that no case of the disease known as "wart disease" or "black scab" of potatoes (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) has occurred at any time on the farm or holding where the potatoes included in the consignment were grown nor within 2 kilometers thereof.

The following additional certificate must be furnished in the case of every consignment not consisting wholly of potatoes:

It is further certified that the consignment does not contain any plant of sugar beet or mangold.

Signature_____

Official status_____

Date _____

Number and description of packages.

Distinguishing marks.

Description of living plants or parts thereof.

Stated to be grown at.

Name and address of exporter.

Name and address of consignee.

IMPORTATION OF GRAPEVINES PROHIBITED

[Ordinance of Sept. 30, 1895, relating to the grapevine phylloxera]

ARTICLE 1. The importation of grapevines, stocks, cuttings, or scions thereof into Guernsey is prohibited under penalty of their confiscation and immediate destruction and a fine imposed upon importer, consignee, or possessor of such plants.

PROVISIONS FOR INTRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES

ART. 2. However, any person desiring to introduce a new variety of grape into Guernsey may apply to the Royal Court for a permit. That court may authorize the importation of scions of the new variety, in the quantity determined by the court, in hermetically closed boxes consigned to a person designated by the court for inspection and cleaning at the expense of the importer, before delivery to the latter. Diseased scions will be destroyed.

B. E. P. Q. 418.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

NOVEMBER 17, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from

⁹ Omit what is not applicable.

Proclamation No. 32 of July 11, 1930, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of the Colony.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text of the proclamation, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decree itself should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Plant Protection Ordinance, Chap. 138, as amended by No. 10 of 1929]

Section 5 of this ordinance empowers the Governor, by proclamation, to prohibit the importation into the Colony of any plants, parts of plants, seeds, fruits, soil, or any class of goods, packages, coverings, or other articles or things named and specified in such proclamation and may also, by proclamation, order that the plants, parts of plants, seeds, fruits, soil, or any class of goods, packages, coverings, or other articles, or things named or specified in such proclamation shall not be imported into the Colony, except upon such conditions as may be specified in such proclamation.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

From All Countries

Raw coffee (*Coffea* spp.) husked or unhusked, to prevent the introduction of the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes (coffecae) hampei* Hagedorn), and other injurious pests and diseases (Sec. 1 (b), Proclamation No. 32, July 11, 1930).

Soil and packages containing soil, to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases (Sec. 1 (c), Proclamation No. 32 of 1930).

Seed cotton, cottonseed, linters, and lint, to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.), (American) bollworm (*Heliothis obsoleta* Fab.), the cotton (leaf) blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Bks.), and other injurious pests and diseases (Proclamation No. 29, June 9, 1931).

From Certain Countries

Cocoa plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.) or portions thereof, and cacao beans from any part of the mainland of South America; and

Cured cacao beans from any part of the mainland of South America except Venezuela or Colombia, to prevent the introduction of Monilia disease, cacao beetle (*Steirastoma depressum* L.), and any other injurious pests and diseases (Sec. 1 (a) Proclamation No. 32 of 1930).

Fruits and vegetables from all countries except British Isles, Canada, United States of America, and British West Indies, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.) (Sec. 1 (d), Proclamation No. 32 of 1930 as amended by Proclamation No. 29 of 1932). This prohibition does not apply to bananas (plantains), nuts, dried, canned, candied or otherwise processed fruits, onions, potatoes, or other processed vegetables. Importation of apples and pears permitted from New Zealand.

Cottonseed meal from all countries except British West Indies, to prevent the introduction of injurious insects (Proclamation No. 29, June 9, 1931).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Certificate of Origin Required

Fruits and vegetables from the British Isles, British West Indies, Canada, and the United States of America (Sec. 1 (e), Proclamation No. 32 of 1930 as amended by Proclamation No. 29 of 1932).

Pineapples (*Ananas sativus* Schult.), yams (*Dioscorea sativa* L.), sweet-potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), tannia or tanyu, eddo, dasheen (*Colocasia esculenta* Schott): May be imported from British Guiana if accompanied by a certificate of origin (Proclamation No. 21, April 1, 1932).

Apples and pears from New Zealand: A certificate of origin required (Proclamations Nos. 10 and 31 of 1936).

Import Permit in Advance Required

Plants, seeds, cuttings, or other parts of:

Citrus spp.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.).

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.)

Banana and plantain (*Musa* spp.)

Cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.)

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.)

Herca spp.

To prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.), the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes (coffeae) hampei* Hagedorn), Panama disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.), witches'-broom disease (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stabel), Monilia disease, cacao beetle (*Steirastoma depressum* L.), budrot (*Phytophthora palmivora* Butler), little-leaf disease, Gru-gru beetle or palm weevil (*Rhynchophorus palmarum* L.) rhinoceros beetle (*Strategus alocus* L.), and any other injurious pests and diseases (Sec. 2, Proclamation No. 32 of 1930).

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Plantains (*Musa* spp.), nuts, dried, canned, candied or otherwise processed fruits, onions (*Allium* spp.), potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.), or other processed vegetables (Sec. 1 (d), Proclamation No. 32 of 1930).

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Proclamation No. 32, July 11, 1930]

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Plant material, except that imported by mail, shall be declared as such to the customs in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, or Scarborough, as the case may be, which shall be the only ports authorized for the entry of such material.

INSPECTION AND IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

The customs will detain all imported plant material until the Director of Agriculture or an authorized officer has issued a permit for such material to be brought into the colony, or has authorized it to be otherwise disposed of. The Postmaster General will deliver any mail package received from abroad containing any plant material to the Director of Agriculture for inspection.

PLANT MATERIAL FOR TOBAGO

Plant material landed at Port-of-Spain from abroad and intended for transshipment to Tobago shall be dealt with as material imported through Port-of-Spain.

IMPORTATION FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

The Director of Agriculture may permit the importation into the Colony of plant material or soil from any source for scientific purposes by, or on behalf

of, the Department of Agriculture, the principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, or the Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies. Such importation shall be made only under permit from the Director of Agriculture, who may attach thereto such conditions as may seem to him desirable.

DECLARED DISEASES

Under the authority of section 2 of the Plant Protection Ordinance of 1919, chapter 138, the following are declared diseases:

Bud rot disease (*Phytophthora palmivora* Butler) of the coconut palm.

Red ring disease (*Aphelenchoides cocophilus* (Cobb) Goodey) of the coconut palm.

Little-leaf disease (undetermined).

Mosaic disease of the sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.)

Blossom blight or withertip of limes (*Citrus aurantifolia*), (*Gloeosporium limetticolum* Clausen).

Witches'-broom of *Theobroma cacao* L. (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel).

Panama disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.) (Proclamation No. 4 of 1934).

DECLARED PESTS

Bird vine or mistletoe (*Loranthus (Struphanthus) dichotrianthus* Mart.).

Love vine or dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.).

Coconut butterfly (*Brassolis sophorae* L.).

Parasol ant (*Atta cephalotes* L.).

Cacao beetle (*Steirastoma depressum* L.).

Locusts (*Schistocerca paranensis* Burm., etc.).

Palm weevil or gru-gru beetle (*Rhynchophorus palmarum* L.).

Rhinoceros beetle (*Strategus aloeus* L.).

Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.).

Black bee (*Trigona*) *Melipona silvestriana* Vachal) (Proclamation No. 7 of 1932).

B. E. P. Q. 419.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,
BRITISH WEST INDIES

NOVEMBER 20, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Presidency of the Virgin Islands has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to those islands.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts of the Plants Protection Ordinance 1897, and the proclamation of December 27, 1935, and reviewed by the agricultural authority of the Presidency.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,
BRITISH WEST INDES

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Plants Protection Ordinance No. 3 of June 10, 1897]

This ordinance authorizes the Governor and Legislative Council to impose restrictions or prohibitions on the importation into the Presidency of the Virgin Islands of plants and plant products in the following terms:

SECTION 1. The ordinance may be cited as "The Plants Protection Ordinance, 1897."

SEC. 2. Prohibits the introduction of coffee plants and uncured berries (*Coffea* spp.) from Ceylon, Mauritius, Reunion, Fiji, southern India, Sumatra, Java, and Natal, to prevent the introduction of the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes (coffeae) hampei* Hagedorn and other injurious insects and diseases.

SEC. 3. (1) The Governor may, by proclamation, prohibit either absolutely or conditionally the importation into the Presidency of any plants, seeds, berries, earth, soil, or other article or thing packed therewith, or any goods, packages, covering, or other articles or things which there shall be reason to believe to be affected with disease, or which may have come either directly or indirectly from any country or place named in such proclamation, or which in his judgment, may be likely to communicate disease to plants.

(2) Any proclamation under this ordinance may be varied or revoked by the like authority.

SEC. 4. Any person contravening section 2 of this ordinance or any proclamation published thereunder shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding £20.

SEC. 5. Every article or thing imported into the Presidency in contravention of this ordinance or of any proclamation thereunder may be seized by any treasury or revenue officer or by any member of the Leeward Islands police force and shall be forfeited, and may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Governor may direct.

PROCLAMATION OF DECEMBER 27, 1935, PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

This proclamation prohibits absolutely the importation into the Presidency of the Virgin Islands of the articles mentioned in the first schedule, and prohibits conditionally the entry of those named in the second schedule.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Importation Absolutely Prohibited

Banana fruits (*Musa* spp.): Importation prohibited from all countries except Barbados and the other islands of the Leeward Islands Colony (Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, and St. Kitts), to prevent the introduction of the Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.).

Lime fruits (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle): Importation prohibited from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and all other countries except the other islands of the British West Indies not mentioned in this paragraph, to prevent the introduction of withertip disease (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz.).

All other fruits except plantains, nuts, dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruits: Importation prohibited from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, United States of America, and the United States of America, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.).

All vegetables except onions, potatoes, canned or processed vegetables: Importation prohibited from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, and all other countries except the British Isles, Canada, and the British West Indies, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.).

Soil: Importation prohibited from the same sources as in the preceding paragraph, to prevent the introduction of injurious soil fungi and insects.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Importation Conditionally Prohibited

Sugarcane, sugarcane seedlings, and plants and all parts of the sugarcane (*Saccharum officinalis* L.): Importation prohibited from all countries except

under license granted by the governor, to prevent the introduction of mosaic or yellow mottling disease.

Banana plants and parts thereof (*Musa* spp.): Importation prohibited except under license granted by the governor, from Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Central America, Dutch Guiana, and any island or place in the West Indies except Barbados and the other islands of the Leeward Islands Colony, to prevent the introduction of Panama wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.).

Citrus plants, rooted: Importation prohibited from Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and the United States of America, unless under license granted by the governor, and also unless accompanied by a certificate signed by a responsible inspecting officer stating that the district from which such plants originate has not been affected by, or has been free for the preceding 2 years from citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge).

Lime plants and parts thereof (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle): Importation prohibited from British Guiana, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and Trinidad, unless under license granted by the governor, to prevent the introduction of withertip (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz.).

Lime fruits: Importation prohibited from Dominica and St. Kitts, except under license granted by the governor, to prevent the introduction of withertip (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz.).

Cottonseed, cotton lint, and seed cotton, and all packages, coverings, bags, or other articles or things which have been used as packages, coverings, or bags for cottonseed, cotton lint, and seed cotton: Importation prohibited from all countries unless under license granted by the governor, to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.).

Sprouted coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.): Importation prohibited from Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, to prevent the introduction of the red ring disease (*Aphelenchoides cocophilus* (Cobb) Goodey).

B. E. P. Q. 420.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

NOVEMBER 23, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Finland has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the texts of the Plant Protection Law and Regulations of June 5, 1925, and subsequent decisions, and reviewed by the Ministry of Agriculture of that Republic.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG.

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Plant Protection Law of June 5, 1925]

This law defines "plant pest" as any animal or plant organism that, in any stage of development, immediately or later causes, or may cause, serious injury to wild or cultivated plants of economic importance grown in Finland, or the products thereof.

It prescribes by decree, which plant pests or plants that spread infection or are liable to become infected thereby, shall be affected by the measures incorporated in this law.

It provides for the importation, transit, culture, transportation of, and traffic in plant parasites for scientific purposes, but only with the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and under conditions determined by that Ministry.

It authorizes the Council of State to decree, for a certain period or until further notice, that importation into, or transit through, the country of plants, parts of plants, products and wastes thereof, capable of spreading plant pests or liable to infection thereby; or the cultivation and transportation of, and traffic in such plants, may take place in Finland only on permission of the Ministry of Agriculture under conditions determined by that Ministry.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Seeds of timothy, *Phleum pratense* L., except from Estonia.

Seeds of red clover, *Trifolium pratense* L., except from Estonia, Norway, Russia, and any place north of latitude 54°.

Seeds of alsike clover, *Trifolium hybridum* L., except from Estonia, Latvia, Norway, and Sweden. (Decision of Dec. 21, 1928, p. 9.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plant parasites for scientific purposes: Importation, transit, and culture permitted only with the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and under prescribed conditions. (Law of June 5, 1925, sec. 4, see p. 2.)

Plants, parts of plants, and plant products: May be held for inspection on arrival, with action according to the findings. The destruction of shipments under the order of the Ministry of Agriculture shall be compensated. (Regulations of June 5, 1925, arts. 3 and 9, see pp. 4 and 5.)

Apples: Special import license required from the Minister of Agriculture, Helsingfors. (Decree of Sept. 18, 1934, p. 6.)

Flower bulbs: Will be held for inspection as a precaution against the introduction of the bulb mite (*Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi* Bdv.) and other plant pests. (Circular No. 4937, Sept. 15, 1925, p. 6.)

Potatoes, *Solanum tuberosum* L.: Must be imported in new containers and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom of tubers and place where grown from potato wart and Colorado potato beetle; tubers must not be affected to a greater aggregate extent than 5 percent with molds, rots, dry rots, or bruises. (Resolution No. 282, Sept. 27, 1935, p. 6.)

Seeds, other than timothy, red clover, and alsike clover: Documents indicating origin required; samples must be taken for analysis to determine purity, germinability, and freedom from weed seeds. (Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920, p. 7.)

Clover seeds must also be stained with a solution of eosin. (Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920, p. 8.)

Grass and truck-crop seeds: Containers must be plainly marked "Utlandst frö" (foreign seeds). (Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920, p. 8.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Plant Protection Regulations of June 5, 1925]

DEFINITIONS

In these regulations "the section" means the research section for plant diseases and pests of the Ministry of Agriculture.

"Authorities" means plant protection authorities.

Article 1 pertains to the functions of the section.

Article 2 pertains to the enforcement of the regulations.

GOODS SUSPECTED OF INFECTION MAY BE HELD

ARTICLE 3. If there is reason to suspect that plant pests have been carried by goods, the authorities shall have the right to detain such goods for inspection and to prohibit their unloading, the opening of containers and packing material, and their transportation until it shall have been established that the goods are free from plant pests.

SAMPLES MAY BE WITHDRAWN

ART. 4. If goods have been detained under the provisions of article 3, the authorities shall, unless it was ascertained at the place of detention that the goods were free from plant pests, draw samples therefrom, which must be submitted immediately to the section for inspection.

On drawing samples, a record shall be prepared in duplicate indicating:

- (1) The time of withdrawal of samples, name of person who draws them, his official title, and address;
- (2) Place where goods are stored;
- (3) Owner of the goods, names of buyer and seller, their occupation, and postal address;
- (4) Name and characteristics of goods;
- (5) Quantity, pack, and marks of goods, or the stamp or seal appended thereto;
- (6) Number of bags, boxes, or other containers from which the samples were taken;
- (7) Whether the samples were drawn in accordance with the instructions of the authorities, or if such instructions were not received, how the samples were drawn.

One copy of the record shall be submitted to the section and the other delivered to the owner of the goods.

PROMPT INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION REQUIRED

ART. 7. The section, at the earliest possible date, shall examine samples submitted to it, the examination of which lies within its province, and shall issue a certificate of the results to the applicant.

COMPENSATION FOR DESTRUCTION OF PLANTS

ART. 9. If instructions have been given to destroy, in accordance with the provisions of section 6, paragraph 2, of the law on plant protection, the goods named in paragraph 1 of that section, any loss that may be occasioned by such destruction shall be fully compensated.

ARTS. 10 to 14. Administrative details.

PLANT PESTS

[Decree of June 5, 1925, on plant pests]

By virtue of section 3 of the plant protection law, it is hereby enacted that the following shall be considered plant pests against which measures may be taken, as provided by the said law:

1. Potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.
2. Powdery mildew of apple, *Podosphaera leucotricha* (Ell. and Ev.) Salm.
3. Club root, *Plasmodiophora brassicae* Wor.
4. Potato late blight, *Phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) De By.
5. Potato mosaic.
6. Black stem rust, *Puccinia graminis* Pers.
7. Gooseberry powdery mildew, *Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* (Schw.) Berk. and Curt.
8. Fire blight of apple and pear, *Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.
9. Onion downy mildew, *Peronospora schleideni* Ung.
10. Bulb mite, *Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi* Bdv.
11. Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.
12. Mustard beetle, *Phaedon cochleariae* Fab.
13. Currant bud mite, *Eriophyes ribis* Nal.
14. European strawberry mite, *Tarsonemus fragariae* Zimm.
15. Pear thrips, *Taeniothrips inconsequens* Uzel.
16. Pea weevil, *Bruchus pisorum* L.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION OF FLOWER BULBS

[Circular of the direction of customs, No. 4937, Sept. 15, 1925]

As a precaution against the introduction of the bulb mite, *Rhizoglyphus (echinopus) hyacinthi* Bdv., this circular prescribes that henceforth all flower bulbs offered for entry into Finland shall be detained until a competent official determines them to be free from plant pests.

SPECIAL LICENSE REQUIRED TO IMPORT APPLES

A government decree of September 18, 1934, permits the importation of apples only under a special license to be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Helsingfors.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

[Ministerial Resolution No. 282 of Sept. 27, 1935; Finlands Författningssamling, Sept. 30, 1935, p. 663]

ARTICLE 1. The importation into and transit through Finland of potatoes is permitted under the following conditions:

- (1) That the shipment be made in new bags, baskets, or boxes.
- (2) That each container bear the lead seal of the plant protection inspector.
- (3) That a certificate issued by the plant protection service of the exporting country, furnishing the addresses of shipper and consignee, the number of sacks, baskets, or cases, and the locality where grown, accompany each shipment. The said inspection service shall certify that the potatoes are free from potato wart and that no cases of that disease have occurred within a radius of 50 kilometers, and that no Colorado potato beetles have been observed nearer than 200 kilometers from the locality where the potatoes were grown; and
- (4) That the potatoes do not contain more than 5 percent of frozen, moldy, rotten, and bruised tubers or those attacked by dry rot.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 2. Potatoes may be imported by rail or water through the following ports: Viipuri, Hamina, Kotka, Helsingfors, Hangö, Åbo, Mariehamn, Pori, Vasa, Gamla Karleby, Qulu, Kemi, and Liinahamari, and the customs authorities of the respective places shall prevent the release of the goods until a permit therefor has been received from the plant protection authorities and they must be given opportunity as needed for the withdrawal of samples by the said authorities.

COPY CERTIFICATE TO BE MAILED

ART. 3. A copy of the certificate mentioned in article 1, issued by the plant protection authorities, is to be delivered by mail, 1 week before the shipment of the potatoes by rail or steamship, to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Tikkurila (Agrikulturekonomiska Försöksanstaltens avdelning för Växtsjukdomar, Tikkurila). The probable date of arrival of the shipment and the name of the port of entry must also be indicated.

NOTE: The certification requirement has the effect of excluding all potatoes originating in the United States except those grown in the very limited area not at present infested by the Colorado potato beetle.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SEEDS

[Decisions of Mar. 9 and Apr. 23, 1920]

On the basis of the provisions of section 13 of the law of December 30, 1919, on the importation of seeds and traffic therein, the Council of State, on the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture, has decreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The agricultural administration can, in case of necessity, on the suggestion of the Government seed control station of the Ministry of Agriculture, make proposals on seeds whose importation must be prohibited.

Nevertheless the Ministry of Agriculture, without prejudice to the general prohibition promulgated on the basis of section 2 of the law of December 30, 1919, on the importation of seeds and traffic therein, upon request can permit the importation of small quantities of pure, selected seeds, under conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

ARTS. 2 and 3 pertain to entry formalities.

SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN

ART. 4. Whoever imports seeds must withdraw samples, in accordance with the provisions of article 10, for the analysis prescribed by the preceding para-

graph, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the law on the importation of, and traffic in, seeds, and send them to the seed control station for analysis.

UNFIT SEEDS TO BE REEXPORTED

ART. 5. Seeds which upon analysis, in accordance with articles 3 and 4, are found to be unfit to enter commerce, must be reexported within a period of 3 months from the date of entry into Finland, unless the Ministry of Agriculture otherwise decrees.

CLOVER SEEDS MUST BE COLORED

ART. 6. Imported seeds of *Trifolium*, *Medicago*, *Anthyllis*, *Melilotus*, *Lotus*, and *Phleum*, before entering into commerce, must be stained with a solution of eosin through arrangements of the customs.

The staining must be done by injecting small quantities of eosin dissolved in denatured alcohol through several places in each sack of seeds. The eosin must be an 8-percent solution, namely, 8 grams of eosin dissolved in 1 liter of denatured alcohol.

ARTS. 7 and 8 provide for the annual publication of the minimal requirements.

CONTAINERS TO BE MARKED "FOREIGN SEEDS"

ART. 9. Imported grass and truck-crop seeds must have containers plainly and permanently marked with the words "Utlandst frö" (foreign seeds).

IMPORTATION OF CLOVER SEEDS PROHIBITED

[Decision of Dec. 21, 1928]

On the basis of the law of December 30, 1919, on the importation and traffic in seeds, the Ministry of Agriculture, under revocation of the decision of December 21, 1928, has ordered that the importation of the following seeds into Finland be prohibited until further notice:

Timothy, *Phleum pratense* L., except from Estonia.

Red clover, *Trifolium pratense* L., except from Estonia, Norway, north of latitude 54°, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Alsike clover, *Trifolium hybridum* L., except from Estonia, Latvia, Norway, and Sweden.

B. E. P. Q. 421.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BULGARIA

NOVEMBER 30, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Bulgaria has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign information service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the German texts of the Bulgarian plant protection law of April 26, 1930, and the decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Domains of September 29, 1932, and it has been reviewed by that Ministry.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG.

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BULGARIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The plant protection law of Apr. 26, 1930 (Derzhaven Vestnik No. 29, May 9, 1930)]

This law provides for the protection of cultivated and useful plants from diseases and pests, organization and direction of combat against plant diseases and

pests, and authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Domains to promulgate decrees to prevent the introduction and distribution of plant diseases and pests by prohibiting or restricting the importation and distribution of plants and plant products.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants and plant products, including seeds, fruits, and vegetables infected or infested with injurious plant diseases or insect pests which are not amenable to treatment (decree of Sept. 29, 1932, art. 7 (c)).

Fruits and vegetables and products thereof, which are spoiled, dirty, wormy, or damaged by insects or other animals, or which have undergone undesirable changes or contain metallic compounds injurious to health (decree of Jan. 21, 1931, p. 5).

Seeds of alfalfa, clover, timothy, birdsfoot trefoil, and flax: Importation prohibited if contaminated with dodder seeds (decree no. 2, published Feb. 14, 1936, art. 21, see p. 6).

Sainfoin seeds that contain more than 50 seeds of small burnet per kilogram: Importation prohibited (decree no. 2, published Feb. 14, 1936, art. 21, see p. 6).

Infected seeds and mixed grass seeds: Importation prohibited (decree no. 2, published Feb. 14, 1936, arts. 21 and 22, p. 6).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Living plants of all kinds, and parts thereof, including scions, cuttings, buds, roots, bulbs, seeds, fruits, vegetables, etc.: Each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, issued by phytopathological and entomological authorities of the country of origin, affirming freedom from injurious pests and diseases. (Decree of Sept. 29, 1932, art. 4, p. 4.)

TRANSIT UNRESTRICTED

Plants and plant products in tightly packed containers in sealed cars may be transported through Bulgaria without restriction. (Decree of Sept. 29, 1932, art 11, p. 4.)

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS

[Decree of Sept. 29, 1932; Derzhaven Vestnik No. 168, Oct. 5, 1932]

PURPOSE OF THE DECREE

ARTICLE 1. This decree was promulgated on the basis of articles 2 and 32 of the plant protection law of April 26, 1930, and its purpose is to regulate the sanitary control of the importation, transit, and exportation of all living plants, such as trees, shrubs, roses, scions, stocks, buds, decorative and wild and cultivated plants, perennial roots, bulbs, seeds, fruits, vegetables, etc.

ART. 2. Relates to the Bulgarian plant protection service.

ALL PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF SUBJECT TO CONTROL

ART. 3. A phytosanitary control applies to all living plants and parts of plants imported into or in transit through Bulgaria.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 4. Each shipment from abroad must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by official phytopathological and entomological authorities of the country of origin. The certificate must affirm that the shipment carries no infectious diseases or injurious insect pests. If the shipment proceeds directly from North America, South America, Australia, China, Japan, or Hawaii, it must be expressly affirmed in the certificate that the shipment is free from the following parasites: Potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea* (Walk.) Lang), potato tuber worm (*Phthorimaea* *Gnорimoschema operculella* Zell.), Colorado potato beetle (*Lep-tinotarsa decemlineata* Say), dry rot of corn (*Diplodia zeae* (Schw.) Lev.), fire

blight of apple and pear (*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) DeToni), chestnut blight (*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.), black knot (*Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc.), white peach scale ((*Diaspis*) *Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ.), San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), pink bollworm ((*Platyedra*) *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.), boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), and the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.).

ARTS. 5, 6, 7, and 8 relate to entry procedure.

SHIPMENTS MUST BE FREE FROM EARTH, STRAW, OR HAY

ART. 9. Imported shipments must be quite free from earth, straw, and hay which are in a condition to convey diseases and insect pests.

ART. 10. The inspection of imported shipments is made without charge, but the expenses incidental to inspection are charged to the importer.

TRANSIT OF PLANTS UNRESTRICTED

ART. 11. The transit of living plants, parts thereof, etc., mentioned in article 1, through Bulgaria is unrestricted. However, shipments must be tightly packed, the cars sealed, and the containers so isolated that an introduction of diseases and pests into the country is precluded; in the lack of these precautions the shipment will be inspected at the proposal of the customs officials.

IMPORTATION OF DAMAGED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROHIBITED

[Decree No. 8 of Jan. 21, 1931; Derzhaven Vestnik No. 269 of Mar. 5, 1931]

ARTICLE 23. The importation, production, and holding for sale are prohibited of fruits and vegetables, and products thereof, that are spoiled, wormy, dirty, gnawed by insects or other animals, those which have undergone any other change, and those which do not possess their characteristic taste or odor, or which contain metallic compounds injurious to health.

The importation, storage, and sale of sprouted potatoes also is prohibited.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SEEDS

[Decree No. 2 published in Derzhaven Vestnik No. 34, Feb. 14, 1936]

BASIS OF THE DECREE

ARTICLE 1. This decree on the supervision of the quality of seeds for propagation, imported and introduced into the interior, was promulgated on the basis of article 229 of the law on the improvement of agricultural production and the maintenance of agricultural property, and of article 1 of the decree law on the Agricultural Sampling and Control Institute.

IMPORTATION OF INFERIOR SEEDS PROHIBITED

ART. 2. The importation and the sale of agricultural seeds of poor quality is prohibited (art. 5 of the law on the improvement of agricultural production, etc.).

ARTS. 3 to 12 relate to domestic procedure.

ART. 13. Procedure if imported shipments of seeds are not accompanied by a seed-control certificate issued in the country of export.

ART. 14. If analysis of imported seeds establishes that they are not of good quality, the holder is required to reexport them within 10 days.

If exportation is not effected within that time, the seed will be rendered useless for sowing, or destroyed.

ARTS. 15 to 19. Administrative procedure.

ENTRY OF SMALL QUANTITIES OF SEEDS UNRESTRICTED

ART. 20. Flower, vegetable, forest, and agricultural seeds in small quantities, and vegetable and flower seeds up to 100 grams of each species, in packets not exceeding 10 grams, and other seeds up to 500 grams of each species, imported from abroad, are free from control. Such seeds must not be contained in sealed and tagged receptacles and need not be accompanied by certificates of origin, purity, and health. The quality of such seeds, however, may be subject to test.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN SEEDS

ART. 21. The importation and entry into traffic is prohibited of:

1. Seeds of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), clover (*Trifolium* spp.), timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.), birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.), and flaxseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) mixed with dodder seed (*Cuscuta* spp.).

2. Sainfoin seed (*Onobrychis viciacfolia* Scop.) that contains more than 50 seeds of small burnet (*Sanguisorba minor* Scop.) per kilogram. The importation, sowing, and introduction into traffic of common hemp (*Cannabis (indica) sativa* L.) is likewise prohibited.

ART. 22. The importation of mixed grass seeds is prohibited.

IMPORTATION OF INFECTED SEEDS PROHIBITED

ART. 23. The importation and introduction into traffic of seeds attacked by plant diseases and pests designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Public Domains is prohibited.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT
QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1936, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. Fight Floral Co.*, New York, N. Y., in the interstate transportation of approximately 40 palms from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Manuel Delgado.....	San Ysidro, Calif.	10 sweet potatoes, 2 stalks sugarcane.....	\$2.00
Jose Jimenez.....	do.	25 pomegranates.....	2.50
Victor Atayde.....	do.	4 plants.....	2.00
Maria R. Nunez.....	Brownsville, Tex.	1 avocado seed.....	1.00
Juadalupe Marez.....	do.	do.....	1.00
Jose Cisneros.....	do.	22 manzanitas.....	1.00
Hugo P. Gonzales.....	do.	1 avocado with seed.....	1.00
Felipa Hernandez.....	do.	do.....	1.00
Juana Perez de Grinaldo.....	do.	5 rose cuttings.....	1.00
Erasto Acosta Sanchez.....	do.	4 guavas.....	1.00
Francisco Hernandez.....	do.	3 sweet limes.....	1.00
Mrs. Felipa Hernandez.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.	5 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Clara C. Morelos.....	do.	4 plants and 2 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Louis Mayen.....	do.	5 avocados.....	1.00
E. Garza.....	do.	7 oranges.....	1.00
Jose Maria Rendon.....	do.	3 avocados.....	1.00
John Longoria.....	Hidalgo, Tex.	1 avocado seed.....	1.00
Mrs. Jose Solis.....	Laredo, Tex.	4 avocados.....	1.00
C. B. Neal.....	do.	12 avocados.....	1.00
Delfina Mata.....	do.	54 avocados.....	1.00
Fito Olivarez.....	do.	5 avocados.....	1.00
R. D. Frazier.....	do.	3 cherimoyas and 5 guavas.....	1.00
J. M. Ellis.....	do.	1 plant.....	1.00
Mrs. R. M. Gaulding.....	do.	2 plants.....	1.00
Mrs. M. Garza.....	do.	1 avocado and 2 quinces.....	1.00
Oscar R. Cardenas.....	do.	3 plants.....	1.00
Mrs. Hope Gutierrez.....	do.	14 plants.....	1.00
Hortensia Saldivar.....	do.	1 avocado.....	1.00
George F. Heyser.....	do.	1 avocado and 3 oranges.....	1.00
Mrs. Concepcion Villereal.....	do.	2 avocados.....	1.00
Juan Angel Saldana.....	do.	10 sweet limes.....	1.00
Clara Garcia.....	do.	1 guava.....	1.00
Guadalupe Garcia.....	do.	do.....	1.00
J. Elizondo.....	do.	6 avocados.....	1.00
Julia S. Carvajal.....	do.	2 avocados.....	1.00
Petra Rivera.....	do.	130 Haws-Red and 1 guava.....	1.00
A. F. Sanz.....	do.	11 avocados.....	2.00
Maria Morris.....	do.	1 guava.....	1.00
Francisca Castillo.....	do.	2 guavas.....	1.00
Lillian G. Potter.....	do.	6 plants.....	1.00
Alberto Cantu.....	do.	2 plants.....	1.00
Isabel Martinez.....	do.	3 tangerines.....	1.00
G. Sanchez.....	do.	1 avocado.....	1.00
Elinira Cisneros.....	do.	8 apples.....	1.00
Dolores Morales.....	do.	1 plant.....	1.00
F. M. Flores.....	do.	6 plants.....	1.00
Mrs. F. W. McIver.....	do.	4 apples and 2 oranges.....	1.00
Francisco Rita.....	do.	1 plant.....	1.00
Mrs. Juana Sanchez.....	do.	2 oranges.....	1.00
Miss Maria Villareal.....	do.	3 oranges, 2 avocados, and 2 apples.....	1.00
Alfredo Dinarte.....	do.	1 avocado.....	1.00
Mrs. Lydia Beinal.....	do.	8 plants.....	1.00
Frank T. Salinas.....	do.	3 oranges.....	1.00
Rudolpho Perales.....	do.	6 sugarcane.....	1.00
Mrs. Matilde Pena Aldapa.....	do.	1 guava.....	1.00
John Siomon.....	do.	4 avocados.....	1.00
Juan Gutierrez.....	do.	3 avocados.....	1.00
Pablo Pena.....	do.	1 guava.....	1.00
Fortunato Mireles.....	do.	1 plant.....	1.00
Ricardo Perez.....	do.	1 guava.....	1.00
Mrs. Madeline Madealey.....	do.	do.....	1.00
Miss Gugaria Tuzono.....	do.	4 plants and 1 orange.....	1.00
Mrs. Maria de Lozano.....	do.	do.....	1.00
Miss Maria de Quielanetta.....	do.	6 plants and 1 avocado.....	1.00
Jose Vidurria.....	do.	4 avocados and 2 guavas.....	1.00
Priscillano Bryan.....	do.	3 guavas and 2 avocados.....	1.00
Frank Seliger.....	do.	8 oranges and 5 tangerines.....	1.00
Mrs. Maria Jesus.....	do.	15 plants.....	1.00
Miss Epigmenia Zarala.....	do.	1 cherimoya.....	1.00
R. A. Kneeland.....	do.	5 oranges and 2 tangerines.....	1.00
R. C. Jiminez.....	do.	2 guavas.....	1.00
Jose R. Alvililar.....	do.	17 guavas.....	2.00
C. E. Stover.....	do.	5 oranges and 2 grapefruit.....	1.00
Mrs. Tomasa Charella.....	do.	1 guava.....	1.00
Mrs. Rosa Gomez.....	do.	8 plants.....	1.00
Anastacio Martinez.....	do.	1 orange.....	1.00
Meclovia Medrano.....	do.	2 cherimoyas, 20 guavas, 5 mangoes, 1 pear, and 2 tangerines.....	3.90

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